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THE AUSTRIAN YEAR BOOK

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FOREWORD

Of all the new states which arose at the end of the World War on the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Austria, that State which is not connected by name alone with the traditions of historic Austria, is perhaps the most interesting and attractive for the English-speaking peoples. Present-day Austria has inherited and carefully cherishes a rich and century-old culture which has contributed much to the civilization of the world. It is therefore not out of place to provide all friends of Austria, whether English be their mother-tongue or their medium of international intercourse, with a book of information and reference which shall give an objective and reliable picture of Austria's past development — historical, political, economic and cultural — of her present position and problems, and of her future hopes.

It is to be noted with satisfaction that opinions on former editions have proved THE AUSTRIAN YEAR BOOK to have become in many quarters a valuable aid in the dispersion of prejudices and wrong ideas on Austria and in the spreading of a better knowledge of the country.

With the exception of a few chapters the information contained in the Austrian Year Book has been taken from authentic and official sources; the material of this third edition has been thoroughly revised, added to and brought up to date.

Special thanks are due to the contributors and offices for their willingness to supply the Federal Press Department with articles, statements and figures.

Vienna, June, 1931.

E. Ludwig

Chief of the Federal Press Department

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Situation and Population of Austria	1
Brief Political History of Austria	5
Austria in the Past (803—1918)	5
Austria after the War	7
Austria's Constitution	18
Constitutional History and Fundamental Laws	18
The Federal President	21
Legislative Bodies	22
Safeguards of the Constitution	24
Executive Power	27
Austria's Foreign Policy	28
Organisation of Austria's Diplomatic and Consular Service	39
Austrian Legations and Consulates Abroad	40
Foreign Legations and Consulates in Austria	51
The Austrian Abroad. Emigration	59
National Defence	62
Police and Gendarmery in Austria	65
Organisation and Procedure of the Law-Courts	68
Religious Denominations	72
Education in Austria	73
Economic History of Austria 1918—1931	82
Public Finances	89
The Austrian National Bank	95
The Austrian Mint	100
Postal and Telegraph Service	101
The Austrian Tobacco Monopoly	105
The Austrian Federal Railways	109
Air Traffic	113
The Austrian Post Office Savings Bank	116

Page

Banking in Austria 117
Mortgage Institutions in Austria 124
Stock and Commodity Markets and Market Courts of Arbitration in Austria 128
Natural Resources 132
Utilization of Water Power in Austria 135
Agriculture and Forestry 139
Representation of Agriculture and Forestry 145
Austria's Industries 146
Austria's Commercial Policy 156
Foreign Trade 159
Information for foreign Buyers of Austrian Goods 169
Commercial Associations, Exhibitions and Fairs, Commercial Intelligence 171
Labour 175
- Social Legislation 175
- Freedom of Labour 177
- Trade Unions 178
- Chambers of Labour 179
- Wages 180

Social Welfare Conditions in Austria 181
The Austrian Landscape 186
Art and Science in Austria 199
Art Industry in Austria 202
Austrian Music 206
The Austrian Federal Theatres 210
Museums and Galleries 216
Libraries 222
The Press 225
Austria, a Country for Tourists 233
The Spread of English in Austria 237
British and American Societies in Vienna 243
Biographies of Austrian Politicians 250
Index 267

SITUATION AND POPULATION OF AUSTRIA.

Austria is situated in the heart of Europe. It has as neighbours two large countries, i. e. the German Republic in the north and the Kingdom of Italy in the south, which are separated by Austria and Switzerland, the latter being Austria's third neighbour in the west. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, in the north-east, south-east, and east, are Austria's other neighbouring countries. Of the last named states Hungary and Czechoslovakia were formerly entirely, Yugoslavia to a great extent, a part of the old monarchy.

The territory of Austria stretches from west to east. The distance from the western frontier (Feldkirch) to the eastern frontier (Hainburg) is 570 km. The wider eastern part of Austria between the Czechoslovakian frontier station Lundenburg and the Yugoslavian frontier Spielfeld is 240 km. broad, the narrow western part near Innsbruck is, however, only 50 km. broad. The entire length of the boundry lines of Austria is 2.629 km. although the state has only an area of 83.857 square km. compared with 676.061 square km. of the old monarchy. Austria had in 1923 a population of 6,534.481, compared with the 51,390.233 million inhabitants of the old monarchy. The area and population of Austria are the smallest of all the Succession States.

The last population census was taken on March 7, 1923. The following table shows the figures of population of the various federal countries:

Federal Country	Inhabitants	Area
Burgenland	285.609	3.972 km²
Kärnten (Carinthia)	370.817	9.535 „
Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	1,480.449	19.301 „
Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)	876.074	11.981 „
Salzburg	223.023	7.153 „
Steiermark (Styria)	978.845	16.386 „
Tirol (Tyrol)	313.885	12.649 „
Vorarlberg	139.999	2.602 „
Wien (Vienna)	1,865.780	278 „
Total	6,534.481	83.857 km²

Austria is a Federal State and is divided into 9 Federal countries, one being the Federal Metropolis Vienna. Vienna's population is 28·55 per cent. of that of the whole of Austria. The second largest Federal country is Lower Austria, to which formerly (until 1920) the "country" Vienna belonged. The federal countries Styria and Upper Austria, have not quite 1 million inhabitants. Of the other countries Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the Burgenland, Vorarlberg, which lies in the western frontier, is the smallest. The Burgenland is a long strip of land on the Hungarian frontier and was ceded by the Treaty of Trianon to Austria.

The territory of Austria is to a great extent made up by the north-eastern range of the Alps. The highest mountain in Austria is the Grossglockner which is 3.798 metres high and is situated on the frontier between Carinthia and the Tyrol. In the south-west of Austria the Alps are full of glaciers, wild rocks and alpine meadows, in the north-east they are lower and take the character of large mountains covered with forests. Cultivated surfaces are only to be found in the Alps in the more or less wide valleys and plains between the ranges. The largest plain is the Klagenfurt plain in southern Carinthia. On the edges of the Alps we find agricultural lands; in the north the districts on both sides of the Danube in Upper and Lower Austria, and in the east, in central Styria and in the Burgenland.

8.793 square km. or 10·5 per cent. of Austrian territory are, on account of the mountainous character of the country, waste land and other ground not used for cultivation, while 31.393 square km. or 41·8 per cent. are forests. In the Tyrol the waste land is 24·8 per cent. of the whole area of the country, in Styria 54·3 per cent. of the ground is covered with woods.

Nearly the whole of Austria belongs to the Danube territory and only Vorarlberg lies in the Rhine country. As the Danube enters the country of Austria at Passau it is joined by the Inn, the chief river of Tyrol and later on by the river Enns. The south-eastern slopes of the Alps feed the Drau, the chief river of Carinthia, and also the river Mur, the chief river of Styria.

Through the valleys at the foot of the northern Alps which are in the course followed by the Danube, the chief arteries of traffic are situated that join Vienna with the Federal countries and which are of international importance. Roads from east to west lead outside and over the Alps. Of the last named is the road leading through the Salzach valley and the Inn valley over the Arlberg to the Swiss frontier. A south-western road leads from Vienna over the Semmering through the upper valley of the Mur and through Carinthia to Italy. The

further continuations of these roads from Vienna to the north and the north-east are outside the frontiers of Austria of today. To Triest and to the Adria lead, besides the Semmering railway and its continuation via Graz, other lines through the Possruck and the Karawanken tunnel, and the Tauern railway. The shortest way from Germany to Italy is through the Tyrol over the Brennerpass.

Cut off from the sea as Austria is, the country has no harbours. Only the river traffic is of importance on the Danube, and the chief river-port is Vienna. Vienna is also the seat of the international Danube Commission. The length of the stream passed by steamboats through Austria (from Passau to Bratislava) is 350 km.

In the Alps and at the edge of these mountains there are a great number of lakes. Both in the west and in the east there is situated a large lake of which only a part belongs to Austria. The one in the west is the Bodensee which has an area of 538 square km. This lake has considerable steamer traffic and the Austrian port is Bregenz. In the east we find the shallow Neusiedlersee which is surrounded by reeds. The Neusiedlersee has an area of 350 square km. Besides these two lakes there are numbers of others in the so-called Salzkammergut (between Upper Austria, Salzburg, and Styria). The largest of the Salzkammergut lakes is the Attersee (47 square km.). Then follow the Traunsee (26 square km.) and many others. Another group of lakes are to be found in Carinthia, the largest being the Wörthersee (19 square km.). Tyrol's largest lake is the Achensee (7 square km.). Steamers ply on most of these lakes.

Vienna has an excellent position with regard to the development of flying. The Austrian metropolis is today one of the most important flying ports in Europe and as such has connections in every direction. But also the capitals of the Federal countries as Graz, Klagenfurt, Salzburg, and Innsbruck, have landing places for aeroplanes. (See the chapter "Air Traffic".)

Austria is a purely German state with only negligible foreign elements among the population. The greatest part of the inhabitants belongs to the Bavarian-Austrian branch of the German race. In the different countries, especially in the mountainous districts, many dialects have developed because of the particularity of the inhabitants. This is the case in Styria, Carinthia, and the Tyrol. The land of the so-called Heinzen ("heath-peasants") in the Burgenland and the inhabitants of Lower-Austria show signs of a mixture of the Frank element in the population. In Vienna the immigration of Germans from the Sudeten countries before the War was of

principal importance. The population of Vorarlberg comes from the Schwab-Alemannic branch of the German race.

Foreign subjects living on Austrian soil permanently are only to be found in Carinthia (Slovene colonies in the south and east of the country) and in the Burgenland (patches of a Croat and Magyar majority). In Vienna a small Czech minority has existed since 50 years before the War, but only a part are Austrian nationals. The following table refers to the nationality of the population of Austria according to the census of 1923:

Language	Total Population	Per-centage	Austrian Nationals	Per-centage
German	6,272.892	96·0	5,883.554	97·3
Czech	93.712	1·4	52.998	0·9
Slovenian	43.383	0·7	38.696	0·7
Croat	44.771	0·7	43.108	0·7
Hungarian	25.071	0·4	11.980	0·2
Other languages	54.658[1]	0·8	14.848	0·2
	6,534.481	100·0	6,045.184	100·0

Of the entire population there are 4 per cent. of Austrian subjects 2·7 per cent. of foreign subjects 20·4 per cent. speaking another mother-tongue. In the different countries the figures vary in this respect. Of the entire population of the following different countries there were: In Vienna 81.344 or 4·3 per cent. Czech nationals and 11.074 or 0·6 per cent. Hungarian nationals. In Lower Austria the figures are 13.904 or 0·9 per cent. Czech nationals, in Carinthia 37.292 or 10·1 per cent. Slovene nationals, in the Burgenland 42.014 or 14·7 per cent. Croat and 13·979 or 4·9 per cent. Hungarian nationals.

The results of the census of occupations may be gathered from the appended table. The figures are compared to those of 1910:

	1910	Percentage	1923	Percentage
Agriculture and forestry	1,438.375	34·7	1,956.825	30·0
Industry	1,197.866	28·9	2,190.904	33·6
Commerce and transport	553.653	13·4	1,049.869	16·0
Household workers	192.562	4·7	214.977	3·3
Public service and free professions (physicians, lawyers, writers & c.)	220.098	5·3	393.671	6·0
Others	544.555	13·0	728.235	11·1
Total	4,147.109	100·0	6,534.481	100·0

[1] Inclusive of 1698 persons of unknown language.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that the census of 1923 took place at a period when Austria was passing through her more or less artificial "boom" movement after the monetary stabilisation. At that period both industry and commerce had doubtless far more employees than nowadays. Rationalisation in banking, industrial and commercial concerns entailed a reduction of staffs and workers, while on the other hand agriculture absorbs more labour to-day than six years ago. Thus it may be anticipated that the present constitution of the population, so far as the percentage is concerned, has not much changed as compared with pre-war times.

BRIEF POLITICAL HISTORY OF AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA IN THE PAST

(803—1918).

In the early Middle-Ages emperor Charlemagne founded the "Ostmark" on the Eastern boundaries of his empire, in order to defend it against the Avars (803). The "Ostmark" was destroyed later by the Magyars who invaded Central Europe as far as the sources of the Danube. King Otto I. of the German Empire succeeded in expelling the Magyars from the territory of the Empire and reduced their kingdom to the historical limits of Hungary. He rebuilt the Ostmark (Eastern Marches) 955, and invested the Duke of Babenberg with it. The dynasty of the Babenbergs reigned in this country, which soon adopted the name of Austria, until they died out in 1246. The Babenbergs were vassals of the Dukes of Bavaria until 1156, and afterwards independent dukes subject only to the German kings. The German Empire was divided during the Middle-Ages and modern times until its dissolution into many more or less, independent principalities, duchies, and bishoprics, which were all subject to the kings, whose power over them was as a rule only formal and theoretical. The dukes of Austria often fought against their own kings and concluded for that purpose alliances with foreign princes.

Between 1246 and 1278 Austria had no ruler, the German Empire then being also without an emperor. In 1278 the elected German King Rudolph of Hapsburg, the first of this famous family, drove the king of Bohemia out of Austria and made his sons Dukes of Austria. From that date the Hapsburgs reigned over Austria until 1918.

As Austrian dukes the Hapsburgs increased their territory in

many cases by marriage and treaties, so that Austria was in the second half of the 14th century even larger than now-a-days. In 1453 Austria was converted into an archduchy, and the princes of Hapsburg adopted the title of archdukes. The connection with the German Empire became very loose at times, if the Archdukes of Austria were not simultaneously Emperors of Germany. After Rudolph I., his son, Albrecht I. reigned over the German Empire. After the elapse of 150 years the Hapsburgs were again chosen Emperors of Germany in 1437, and remained in charge of the Empire until its dissolution in 1806. The Kings of Germany had adopted the title of Emperors since 1328.

The policy of the Hapsburgs endeavoured to secure the title of German Emperor and such power as this title conveyed, and to extend their territory. They succeeded in both respects. From the second half of the 15th century the German Empire belonged, so to speak, to the Hapsburgs. The Emperors were still elected, but this election was a mere formal act as the Empire was always given to the reigning dukes and archdukes of Austria. The family possessions of the Hapsburgs were soon extended far beyond the limits, of the Empire. By marriage they became in 1498 rulers over Spain, and, after the annexation of this kingdom and with their large possessions in Italy, Belgium and Holland, the Emperor Charles V. (1519—1556) of the German Empire was recognized to be most the powerful sovereign of the world. His Empire was so great that it was said the sun never set in his countries. After his death the Spanish part of the family separated from the German-Austrian relations. The latter had acquired in the meantime, also by marriage, the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia (1526). The Hapsburgs as rulers over so many different nations could naturally not follow a purely national policy in the German Empire. The male members of the Hapsburg family died out in the 18th century, and the Empress Maria Theresa, Empress of the German Empire, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of Bohemia and Hungary, married the Grand-Duke Francis of Lorraine, a former vassal of the King of France, and founded the new Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty. Her grandson, the Emperor Francis, whose daughter married Napoleon, abdicated in 1806 as ruler of the German Empire after having formed out of his own possessions the Austrian Empire in 1804. This Austrian Empire was now quite independent of Germany, although the Emperors tried to regain their old power in that state after the Vienna Congress of 1815, when the German Confederation was created. In 1866 Prussia threw off Austrian rule entirely and

forced Austria to forego all its rights on that country. After territorial losses in Italy, Austria was confined to the frontiers it had until the end of the War. The Hungarians obtained total autonomy for themselves according to the constitution of 1867, which established also a democratic rule for the former monarchy. Continual home disputes between the different nationals, in which the Slavs were especially involved, were the first beginning of the final dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy under Francis Joseph (1848—1916), which took place in 1918, after the War, during the reign of the last Emperor Charles. The revolution of 1848 had already excited national hatred among the different nations, which persistantly claimed home rule. Austria lost by the Treaty of Saint Germain more than three quarters of its territory and population.

AUSTRIA AFTER THE WAR.

When the defeat of the Central Powers seemed inevitable and it was quite clear that a re-grouping of the European states would take place, discussions about the fate of the German speaking population in the then Austrian Empire were initiated by their parliamentary representatives. On October 17, 1918—the same day on which an Imperial manifesto called upon the peoples of Austria to assist in the formation of a federal state by means of national parliaments which should consist of the representatives of every nation then to be found in the old Austrian Parliament—the representatives of the German speaking parties agreed on a plenary assembly; this met on October 21, and constituted itself a Provisional National Assembly. It appointed three Presidents with equal rights and elected an Executive Committee consisting of 20 members which should evolve a constitution for German Austria and represent the interests of the German speaking population. In view of the threatening famine a Food Commission of 20 members was also appointed.

A new Austria was coming into being, while the formation of other national states was rapidly being carried out and the centralized executive power of the old Empire was completely disintegrated. Three tasks of the greatest difficulty stood before the National Assembly: above all the burning question of food and national economy; the conclusion of peace and the struggle for Austria's boundaries; the immediate organisation of a public authority. In the second meeting of the National Assembly on October 30, a State Council (Staatsrat) of 20 members was entrusted with the power of government; the administration of the state was to be carried out

by State-Secretaries (14 in number) with a State-Chancellor at their head.

Events followed quickly, the new order was established. The Armistice was concluded, the army disbanded and the soldiers returned to their homes. Emperor Charles renounced all claims to a share in the government and recognized as valid Austria's decision about her future constitution. The next meeting of the National Assembly on November 12, was of historical importance in that the Republic of Austria was proclaimed. Apart from the many important laws inseparably connected with the foundation of the new state, the most pressing duty of the Provisional National Assembly was to make arrangements for a new general election and to convoke the Constituent National Assembly.

The elections to the Constituent National Assembly which took place on February 16, 1919, did not result in an absolute majority for any party. On March 15, a Coalition Government was formed by the Christian Social and Social Democrat Parties under State-Chancellor Dr. Renner. Together with the conclusion of the Peace Treaty the Government was chiefly occupied with the problem of food. As regards the Constitution, Austria was to become a federal state. On October 17, 1919, the Peace Treaty was accepted; on July 7, 1920, a new Government under State-Chancellor Dr. Mayr was formed according to the proportionate strength of the parties. On October 1, 1920, the Constituent National Assembly voted the Federal Constitution, by which Austria was transformed into a federal state consisting of 9 Federal Countries.

The first National Council (Nationalrat) under the new constitution was elected on October 17, 1920; in it over 4 million German speaking people residing in those areas of Imperial Austria which had been adjudicated by the Treaty of Saint Germain to other Succession States were no longer represented. As a result of this election the Christian Social Party became the strongest in Parliament; Dr. Mayr was elected Federal Chancellor; the Social Democrat Party formed the opposition. On December 9, 1920, Dr. Michael Hainisch was elected first Federal President of the Republic; up to this date Karl Seitz, as First President of the Constituent National Assembly, had been entrusted with the functions of the head of the state.

The larger part of this legislative period was characterized by an ever increasing inflation; it was a period of struggle for foreign credits, of the Reparations Commission, of a desperate fight for Austria's

very existence. It is natural that during this period the energies of successive Governments were quickly exhausted. In June 1921 the Cabinet Mayr was followed by the Cabinet Schober which was composed of high officials of the civil service and one representative from the Christian Social and the Great German People's Parties respectively. In January 1922 a new Schober Government was elected which was again a Cabinet of civil service officials but without a representative of the Great German People's Party and therefore without a safe majority. It resigned in May and was followed by a Government with Dr. Seipel as Federal Chancellor and which was a result of a closer coalition between the Christian Social and the Great German People's Parties. The legislative activity of the first National Council (Nationalrat) was dominated during this period by the necessity for taking steps to alleviate the sad state of the national finances. Although everything possible was done, all measures obviously served only to delay but not to prevent the imminent catastrophy. It was necessary that extraordinary steps should be taken. They assumed the form of the Reconstruction Scheme formulated in Geneva, which is discussed more fully in the articles "Austria's Foreign Policy", "Economic History of Austria" and "Public Finances". By December 1922 the legislative basis for the reconstruction work had been finished. After many measures had been taken to improve Austria's economic position and to consolidate social welfare, at the end of the session the Nationalrat put its own house in order by reforming the election procedure.

On October 21, 1923, the elections to the second Nationalrat took place. No essential re-groupings between the parties were the result. Thanks to the consolidated financial position the Nationalrat was relieved of many oppressive worries and its activities, legislation and the conduct of political affairs ran on more normal lines.

At the beginning of November 1924 innerpolitical tension led to resignation of the whole cabinet; Dr. Seipel proposed a member of his own party, Dr. Ramek, as his successor. The latter was elected Federal Chancellor on November 20. On December 9, Dr. Hainisch was re-elected Federal President for a further period of four years.

By the side of a number of laws concerning finance, economics and commercial policy, agriculture and social welfare in 1925, a connected group of laws laid the basis for a constitutional and administrative reform. The financial supervision of the League of Nations came to an end on June 30, 1926, since Austria had fulfilled all the conditions agreed upon and the League of Nations' Council

had declared Austria's finances to be in a safe position. In October of the same year the Cabinet Ramek was followed by a Cabinet with Dr. Seipel again at its head. The Nationalrat, whose period of office would not have come to an end until October 1927, dissolved at the beginning of April.

For the elections which took place on April 24, the two parties which had hitherto been in government, viz. the Christian Social and the Great German People's Parties, now set up a unified list with two smaller non-socialist parties; these were joined later by the Landbund (Agrarian Party). There were no great changes in the new Government.

On December 8, 1928, the First President of the Nationalrat, Herr Wilhelm Miklas was elected Federal President of the Austrian Republic.

The activities of the Nationalrat during the whole period of Dr. Seipel's Chancellorship were directed chiefly to economic matters, although a few minor changes of a constitutional nature were effected. In spite of the strong opposition afforded by the Social Democrat Party, innerpolitical tension relaxed somewhat during 1928, only to become acuter again at the end of the year, particularly with regard to the question of Rent Restriction. Parliamentary negotiations on this question progressed very slowly owing to the standpoint of the Social Democrats that the question could only be solved by a plebiscite or a general election. Political developments made Dr. Seipel decide to resign on April 3, 1929.

On May 4, Herr Streeruwitz (Christian Social Party) was elected Federal Chancellor at the head of a new Cabinet. Under his Chancellorship the Rent Act was passed by which rents, which since the War had been kept down to a low level, were partly raised to the general standard of income; while a further Act provided for state subsidies for the construction of dwelling houses and an Act for the development of electricity was passed.

A revision of the Federal Constitution drawn up in 1920 had repeatedly been asked for by various majority parties and as early as November 1928 the then Federal Chancellor Dr. Seipel had proposed a reform of election procedure and of the powers exercised by the Federal President; no definite decisions were, however, arrived at. Since the early summer of 1929 constitutional reform had been a subject of discussion. On September 25, Federal Chancellor Streeruwitz indicated that, in his opinion the reform of the Constitution should be left to another Government; Police-President Dr. Schober was proposed his successor.

After the Streeruwitz Cabinet had retired Dr. Schober was elected Federal Chancellor on September 26. His Cabinet was composed of representatives of the majority parties together with several prominent public men. On September 30, it was decided to appoint a Committee consisting of three ministers to report on the proposed changes in the Constitution which had already been worked out by the previous Governments. After long and difficult negotiations conducted on the one hand between the Federal Chancellor and the leaders of the Opposition, on the other in the Constitution Committee of the Nationalrat, on December 7, the Nationalrat passed the Second Constitution Amendment Act. (Details of the reforms will be found in the article "Austria's Constitution.)

On January 3, 1930, the Second Hague Conference, which had been summoned to deal with the final settlement of questions connected with Reparations, was opened. After lengthy negotiations the Austrian Delegation with Dr. Schober at its head succeeded in overcoming all difficulties; an agreement with Austria was signed by which all Reparation claims were cancelled, the first charge on all the assets and revenues of Austria under the Treaty of Saint-Germain in favour of the cost of reparation ceased to be operative, and all outstanding claims arising under that Treaty or from other sources were reciprocally waived. (See the article "Austria's Foreign Policy".) Thus at last the way was paved for the flotation of the International Government Loan, in the summer of 1930 (see the article "Public Finances"), after Dr. Schober had paid official visits to Rome, Berlin, Paris, London and Budapest. During the whole of its year in office the Schober Government considered as one of its chief duties to promote measures which should benefit the economic life of the nation; its efforts were successful in many decisive cases. An expression of these endeavours is to be seen in the Economic Commission which published a valuable report on its work.[1]

Differences of opinion within the Cabinet on a number of home affairs led first of all to the resignation of some Ministers and finally to that of the whole Cabinet on September 26. The Federal President appointed as Federal Chancellor Herr Carl Vaugoin, who had been Vice-Chancellor in the last Cabinet. When the Great German People's and Agrarian Parties declined to participate in the formation of the

[1] Bericht über die Ursachen der wirtschaftlichen Schwierigkeiten Österreichs, published by the Redaktionskomitee der Wirtschaftskommission, Wien 1931, Druck der Österreichischen Staatsdruckerei.

new Government, Federal Chancellor Vaugoin formed a Minority Cabinet on September 30, which was supported by the Christian Social Party and also contained two members of the Heimwehr (Home Defence Movement), at that time an independent organisation comprising members of all classes and parties with anti-socialist tendencies. On October 1, the Federal President, at the instigation of the Government, dissolved the Nationalrat; the results of the general election which took place on November 9, were as follows:

Parties	Votes	Percentage of total	Seats
Sozialdemokratische Partei (Social Democrat Party)	1,517.251	41·1	72
Christlichsoziale Partei (Christian Social Party)	1,315.328	35·7	66
Nationaler Wirtschaftsblock und Landbund (Führung Dr. Schober), (National Economic Block and Agrarian Party — Leadership Dr. Schober)	428.265	11·6	19
Heimatblock (Home Defence Movement)	227.402	6·2	8
Nationalsozialistische deutsche Arbeiterpartei (Hitlerbewegung), (National Socialist German Worker's Party — Hitler Movement)	111.638	3·0	—
Landbund für Österreich (Agrarian Party for Austria)	43.688	1·2	—
Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (Austrian Communist Party)	20.951	0·6	—
Österreichische Volkspartei (Austrian People's Party)	14.980	0·4	—
Demokratische Mittelpartei (Democratic Party)	6.719	0·2	—
Jüdische Liste (Jewish List)	2.133	0·0	—
Kaisertreue Volkspartei (Wolff-Verband), (Monarchist Party — Wolff League)	157	0·0	—
Nationaldemokratische Vereinigung (Höberthpartei), (National Democratic Party — Höberth Party)	54	0·0	—
Total	3,688.566	100·0	165

On November 29, the Cabinet Vaugoin resigned; the Federal President convoked the Nationalrat for December 2, and on December 4, he appointed the new Government which consisted of the following Ministers:

Dr. Otto Ender, Christian Social Party, (Local Governor of Vorarlberg): Federal Chancellor.

Dr. Johann Schober, National Economic Block, (President of the Federal Police): Vice-Chancellor, at the same time entrusted with the administration of Foreign Affairs.

Ing. Franz Winkler, Agrarian Party, (Member of the Styrian Diet): Federal Minister entrusted with the administration of Home Affairs.

Dr. Hans Schürff, Great German People's Party, (Member of the Nationalrat): Federal Minister for Justice.

Dr. Emmerich Czermak, Christian Social Party, (Member of the Lower Austrian Diet): Federal Minister for Education.

Dr. Josef Resch, Christian Social Party, (Director of the Worker's Insurance Institution): Federal Minister for Social Administration.

Dr. Otto Juch (Chief of Department in the Federal Ministry of Finance): Federal Minister of Finance.

Herr Andreas Thaler, Christian Social Party, (Member of the Nationalrat): Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

Herr Eduard Heinl, Christian Social Party, (Member of the Nationalrat): Federal Minister for Commerce and Trade.

Herr Carl Vaugoin, Christian Social Party, (Member of the Nationalrat): Federal Minister for Military Affairs.

The Government is supported by the Christian Social Party, the National Economic Block and the Agrarian Party.

On December 5, Federal Chancellor Dr. Ender submitted the Government Programme to the Nationalrat.

As one of the most important political questions which has dominated public life for some time the Government considers alterations in the present election procedure, which was the object of detailed discussion in the former Nationalrat.

A task of the greatest importance for the harmonious relationships between State and Federal Countries was an Amendment of the Federal Finance Act by which the division of taxes between the State and the Federal Countries was re-adjusted for the next five years. After long and difficult negotiations with the Opposition,

who did not wish to see reduced the share in the Federal taxes which the Municipality of Vienna had hitherto enjoyed, Federal Chancellor Dr. Ender at last succeeded making the way clear for a satisfactory settlement; on January 28, 1931, the Bill was passed.

A further point in Dr. Ender's Programme concerns the further development of certain administrative reforms which had been begun in 1925 and had proved themselves of great practical importance. At the same time the Government considers it one of its duties to simplify and reduce the costs of administration.

As the Federal Chancellor stressed in his programme speech, the Government is chiefly concerned with the complex of questions which are connected with economic distress and with the financial restrictions of the State. The far-reaching economic crisis, which does not affect Austria alone, makes it necessary that all the forces of production, trade and commerce and especially all public authorities should place themselves unconditionally in the service of national economy. The agricultural crisis especially has to be carefully considered. Amongst the measures tending towards the alleviation of this crisis a rational price policy is to be mentioned, together with other measures to increase and improve production; the Government will also consider the development of agricultural marketing organisation. Forestry and the utilization of water power will similarly be furthered.

In view of the fact that agriculture, trade and industry are essentially dependent on Austria's trade and tariff policy, work will be continued on the revision of the customs tariffs, while all the ramifications of Austria's commercial relations with other countries will be carefully examined. (Details of the Government's activities in this direction will be found in the articles "Austria's Foreign Policy" and "Austria's Commercial Policy".)

The Government is fully conscious of the social, political and economic importance of Austrian trades and crafts and will therefore occupy itself with a number of proposals concerning alterations or additions to the regulations relating to trades and crafts as well as with the furthering of their interests; the steps which former Governments have undertaken to make easier the granting of credits to these branches of industry and the measures already undertaken with a view to restricting competition between public and private enterprise will be continued.

Industry, the difficulties besetting which have not been alleviated in spite of all the efforts of the League of Nations, will be promoted as far as public finances allow by extensive investments in productive

developments, of which new public buildings, the development of the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Service as well as of the whole Transport Service and of roads are deemed the most important.

It was inevitable that the economic crisis should exercise an unfavorable influence on the finances of the State by causing an increase in expenditure and a decrease in revenue. The Federal Government regards as its first and fixed object the maintenance of the equilibrium of State finances. Its efforts will therefore be directed to the greatest economy and limitation of expenditure of all kinds. The Government will strive in the first place to reduce administrative costs by limiting the number of state officials and by cutting down running expenses to an absolute minimum. Further, the expenditure of state undertakings will be reduced in proportion with their reduced revenues.

The Government had planned a thorough reform of the whole complex social insurance system, including the unemployment insurance, and had framed a Bill which was presented to all the corporations concerned. The Bill met, however, with strong resistance, so that the Federal Minister for Social Administration, Dr. Josef Resch handed in his resignation; the Federal Chancellor took over his portfolio. As a result of the general political situation it was decided, after negotiations with the various parties, only to carry out those measures of former laws which have to be renewed, particularly in the case of unemployment insurance.

A number of economy measures necessary for the stabilization of the budget, as mentioned in Dr. Ender's programme speech, were proposed by the Government. Certain points met, however, with the opposition of the Great German Peoples's Party and Dr. Hans Schürff resigned from the Cabinet; the portfolio of the Federal Minister for Justice was taken over by Dr. Schober.

It may here be noted that the Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry Herr, Andreas Thaler, who wished to study the conditions of Austrian immigrants into South America, had resigned from the Cabinet in the early spring of 1931; the Federal President appointed as his successor Dr. Engelbert Dollfuß, Director of the Lower Austrian Agricultural Chamber and President of the Austrian Federal Railways.

That Austrian economics have as yet by no means recovered from the disastrous effects of the disintegration of the economic unit which constituted pre-War Austria and of the economic isolation which followed, is shown by the severe shocks which some Austrian

banks have had to suffer during the past few years. As late as May 1931 the Österreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe found itself in a position from which it was forced to appeal to the State for help. The Government was prompt and resolute in action, realizing that the future of Austria depended on its decisions. To facilitate the reconstruction of the bank two acts were passed. Under the first, the Government, placed fresh funds at the disposal of the Credit-Anstalt and thus became temporarily a large share-holder in the bank, while under the second act the Federal Ministry of Finance is authorized to assume liabilities, jointly with the bank, for sums entrusted to the latter up till June 30, 1933.

Finally it may be mentioned that the present Government's attitude in foreign affairs is, first, to cooperate in the international efforts to overcome the present economic distress and to discover the means which will lead Austria, together with all other European states, to a better economic future; secondly, to follow the traditional lines of friendly relationships with all her neighbours and to broaden reciprocal friendly understanding, not only with these states, but with the whole of Europe and of the civilized world.

On March 3 to 5, 1931, the German Foreign Minister Dr. Ernst Curtius paid an official visit to Vienna. The discussions, which were principally concerned with economic questions, were carried on in the spirit of those suggestions emanating from the Commission of Enquiry for European Union and which recommend that regional treaties should be concluded in order to form a basis for the economic reconstruction of Europe. Dr. Curtius and Dr. Schober decided to propose to their Governments that negotiations should be begun on a treaty concerning the approximation of the conditions governing the customs and commercial policy of each country; the basis and the framework were still to be worked out. On March 18, the German Cabinet, and on March 19, the Austrian Federal Government each officially approved of the main points of the proposed negotiations, in which it is explicitly stated that both governments are willing to enter into negotiations to a similar end with any other European state which may wish to do so. It was originally intended to present the decision of the two governments to the Commission of Enquiry for European Union in May. In order, however, that the Comittee appointed to prepare the Commission of Enquiry for European Union should be informed, the German Government proposed to put the governments of England, France and Italy in possession of the facts. On March 20, the Vice-Chancellor communicated this project to the Chief Committee of the Nationalrat and on

March 21, it was notified to most states. At the proposal of the English Government the question of the Austro-German Customs Approximation was put on the agenda of the League of Nations' Council in May, for, as the English note of April 14, to the General Secretary of the League of Nations remarked, doubts had been expressed as to the compatibility of the conditions provided for by the proposed new economic regime with obligations which the Austrian Government had taken upon itself by the Protocol of October 4, 1922. The League of Nations' Council, which met in Geneva from May 18 to 23, and at which Dr. Schober represented Austria's point of view, decided to take the opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague on the chief points agreed upon by Germany and Austria, while Austria agreed to take no further steps until this had been done.

The appended table indicates the heads of the local Governments:

Federal Country	Landeshauptmann (Local Governor)	Political Party	Elected in
Burgenland	Anton Schreiner	Christlichsoziale Partei (Christian Social Party)	1930
Kärnten (Carinthia)	Ferdinand Kernmayer	Landbund (Agrarian Party)	1931
Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	Dr. Karl Buresch	Christlichsoziale Partei (Christian Social Party)	1922
Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)	Dr. Josef Schlegel	,,	1927
Salzburg	Dr. Franz Rehrl	,,	1922
Steiermark (Styria)	Dr. Anton Rintelen	,,	1928
Tirol (Tyrol)	Dr. Franz Stumpf	,,	1921
Vorarlberg	Dr. Ferdinand Redler	,,	1931
Wien (Vienna)	Karl Seitz	Sozialdemokratische Partei (Social Democrat Party)	1923

AUSTRIA'S CONSTITUTION.

I. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY AND FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

The former Austrian Empire disappeared from the map in October 1918 as a result of revolutionary, i. e. non-constitutional changes. There is no legal connection between the constitutional system of the past Austrian Empire and the constitution of the newly formed Succession States.

The Constitution of the Austrian Republic originally rests on the basic resolution passed by the Provisional National Assembly on October 30, 1918. Under the terms of the Constitution Act, 1918, Austria is a democratic republic and a parliamentary democracy. The general idea of the framers of Austria's first constitution was to organise the young republic on the lines of a centralised State. After the armistice there was everywhere a revival of home-rule tendencies in the various districts of Austria. It must be borne in mind that the "Bundesländer" (Federal Countries) enjoyed a high degree of self-government long before the past Empire had been gradually built up during the past four centuries. Thus the Constitution Act, 1920, recognized the existing tendencies of federalism and made Austria a Federal State (Bundesstaat).

Under the terms of the Constitution Act of October 1, 1920, the central power is vested in the "Bund" (Federation) which serves as the constitutional superstructure of nine member-States, termed as "Bundesländer" (Federal Countries). Every federal citizen has the same rights and duties in any Federal Country as the citizens of the respective Federal Country have.

The Constitutional Amendment Act 1929 is the second important amendment of the Constitution Act, 1920. The object of the Amendment Act 1925 was to enact provisions, ruling legislation and executive power of the Federation and the federal countries.

The second Amendment Act of 1929 ("Zweite Bundesverfassungsnovelle") involved basic changes of a number of important clauses of the Constitution Act, 1920. The reform of 1929 chiefly aimed at strengthening the influence of the State and increasing the confidence in the working of the legislative and executive organs. It should, however, be emphasised that no change took place in the first two articles of the original Constitution which define Austria as a democratic Republic, organised on the lines of a Federation. The amendments strictly keep within the limits of these two fundamental principles. Under the terms of the Constitution Act, 1920, the Par-

liament was practically unlimited in the control of the whole State Administration; the supreme administrative organs were elected by the Nationalrat, while the Federal President was elected by the Federal Assembly.

The principal innovations of the constitutional reform of 1929 cover the following items: election and powers of the Federal President; appointment of the Federal Government, police affairs, state supervision of schools; amendment of the relations between the municipality of Vienna and the Federal Government; other clauses refer to the organisation of the legislative powers (Nationalrat), the Constitutional and Administrative Court and the powers of the Accountancy Court. The details of the new provisions will be briefly recorded in the following statement.

The Constitution Act, 1920, adopted the fundamental laws (or laws of freedom) as enacted in the Fundamental Laws Act, 1867, of the former Austrian Empire. The principle fundamental laws are the following: legal equality of all citizens, equal access to all State offices for all citizens; freedom of emigration; liberty of settlement and acquisition of real estate; freedom of trade; freedom of assembly; right of petition; religious liberty; freedom of the Press; freedom of science and education; the right of citizens to be secure in person, home and correspondence; private property shall not be taken for public use other than in specified cases provided by the law.

The German language is the official state-language, without prejudice to the rights granted to linguistic minorities.

Under the terms of the Constitution Act, 1920, a line of demarcation is set up betweeen the legislative and executive powers of the "Bund" (Federation) and the "Länder" (Federal Countries). In this respect the following four groups of public affairs are to be distinguished:

A. The legislative and the executive power are vested in the "Bund":

Federal Constitution; foreign affairs, treaties with foreign countries, customs, immigration and emigration, extradition, federal finances, monopolies; currency; banking; coinage; civil and penal law; law concerning associations and assemblies; trade, industry and communication; navigation; postal matters, telegraph, telephone; mining; exploitation of water power; labour laws, protection of workers (with the exception of agricultural and forestry labourers); social insurance; sanitary matters; matters concerning archives, libraries, scientific and artistic collections; religious affairs; constables and gendarmes; military affairs.

The Constitutional Amendment Act 1929 settled a number of questions which under the former terms of the Constitution arose with regard to the police administration. It is now constitutionally established that the most important items of the police agenda fall within the sphere of the Federation. That applies, above all, to the maintenance of public order and public safety, with the exception of places where a local police authority exists. But even in the latter case the Federation is vested with the power of supervision and with the right of giving orders. Details will be found in the chapter "Police and Gendarmery in Austria".

In the field of Education the Constitutional Amendment Act 1929 also removed uncertainties as to the powers of the Federation. The general principle enacted in the Constitution is, that the Federation is vested with the supreme management and supervision of all matters relating to schooling and education and that the provincial school boards are subordinated to the Federal Minister for Education. A detailed account of the school administration is included in the chapter "Education in Austria".

B. The legislative power is vested in the "Bund" while the executive power belongs to the sphere of the "Länder":

Citizenship; personal register, measures against double taxation in cases when taxes are not collected on behalf of the Federation only; matters concerning the carrying and use of fire-arms, ammunition; motoring, housing matters.

C. The legislative power is divided between the "Bund" and the "Länder". The federal legislation establishes the principles; whereas the legislative bodies of the "Länder" are called upon to regulate the details of these acts within the established principles. In addition the Länder are vested with the executive:

Administrative organisation of the Länder; poor-law; affairs of population; medical establishments, spas, health-resorts; compulsory labour establishments, protection and social insurance of agricultural and forest labourers; land reform and re-settlement in rural districts; forestry; matters concerning electricity and water, in so far as legislation and executive is not reserved to the Bund; building matters.

D. The last group of affairs, whose regulation and execution exclusively falls within the sphere of the "Länder", comprises matters which are not expressis verbis declared to belong to one of the foregoing three groups.

It should, however, be noted, that owing to lack of space the

above quoted lists A, B, C, contain only the chief items of each category as provided by the Constitution Act.

Before the Amendment Act 1929 the double rôle Vienna plays both as a municipality and as a federal country gave rise to many difficulties on the ground that the Viennese local administrative boards combined the powers of a municipality and a federal country. Under the terms of the Amendment Act the right of appeal from decisions of the authorities of Vienna to the Federal Minister is warranted in all cases in which the municipal offices are acting as executive organs on behalf of the Federation ("mediate federal administration"). So far as building matters and taxation are concerned, the ultimate decision now rests with mixed boards.

II. THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT.

On the occasion of the third reading of the Constitution Amendment on December 7, 1929, the rapporteur stated that the chief purpose of the bill is to transform the former purely parliamentary democracy into a system of a "Mixed Presidential Free State". Under the terms of the Amendment Act 1929 both the Federal President and the Austrian Parliament together represent the sovereignty of the Austrian nation.

The far-reaching change produced by the new legislation is best shown by comparing the former and the present constitutional position of the Federal President.

The following is a synopsis of the former legal provisions concerning the President. The President was elected by the "Bundesversammlung" (Federal Assembly), as common sittings of both chambers of the Parliament are termed.

His term of office lasted four years, immediate re-election was restricted to a second term of office only. Members of dynasties—either reigning or abdicated—are not eligible for the office of Federal President. The chief functions of the Federal President were formerly the following: representation of the Austrian Republic abroad, conclusion of State treaties, appointment of the federal officers and the prerogative of mercy in individual cases.

Under the terms of the provisional constitution of 1918 Herr Karl Seitz (the present Mayor of Vienna and the leader of the Social Democrat Party) combined the office of the Head of the State with that of a President of the Nationalrat. The Constitution Act of 1920 separated, however, these two offices. In November 1920 Dr. Michael Hainisch (belonging to no party) was elected Federal President and re-elected in December 1924. Herr Wilhelm Miklas (the former Speaker

of the Nationalrat, belonging to the Christian Social Party) was elected Federal President in December 1928, in succession to Dr. Hainisch.

Under the terms of the Constitution Amendment Act 1929 the Federal President is no longer elected by the Federal Assembly, but by the whole nation. The candidate, who has secured over 50 per cent. of all votes, is the elected Federal President. If none of the candidates have secured the majority, a ballot takes place. The Federal President can be removed from office through a plebiscite, proposed by the Federal Assembly.

The term of office is now six years, while no change has taken place as to the provisions in regard to re-eligibility (for a second term of office) and concerning the inability of members of dynasties to be elected.

The chief innovations as to the powers of the Federal President are the following:

1. Appointment of the Government (while the Federal Government was hitherto elected by the Nationalrat).

2. The Supreme Command of the Federal Army is laid in the hands of the Federal President (while hitherto the Federal Army was under the command of the Nationalrat).

3. The Federal President has an emergency power to issue decrees with legal validity; certain safeguards have been introduced to prevent any abuse. This emergency power applies to cases only in which an obvious and irreparable damage must be averted from the Commonwealth. The decree must be based on a proposal of the Federal Government; the latter is bound to act in concert with the permanent sub-Committee of the Chief Committee (Hauptausschuß) of the Nationalrat.

4. The Federal President may dissolve the Nationalrat; this power is, however, restricted to a single case only for the same reasons.

III. LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

The legislative power of the Federation is vested in the Nationalrat (National Council) and in the Bundesrat (Federal Council). The Bundesrat is not entitled to interfere in the following specified cases of legislative work passed by the Nationalrat:

a) the rules of procedure of the Nationalrat itself.
b) the dissolution of the Nationalrat.
c) the Finance Act (Budget).

d) the approval of the State Accounts.
e) the raising or converting of federal loans.
f) the disposal of federal public property.

In all other cases the Bundesrat is entitled within a period of eight weeks to veto bills passed by the Nationalrat. The veto is, however, superseded, if the vetoed bills are passed again by the Nationalrat.

The Nationalrat is composed of 165 members who are elected for a period of four years. The elective system is based on the equal, direct, secret, personal and proportional suffrage. Every Austrian man or woman, who has completed his or her twentyfirst year and who is not legally disqualified, is entitled to vote. Qualified for being elected are men or women who have reached their 29th year.

Apart from prolonging the age limit of electors and members of the Nationalrat the Constitutional Amendment Act 1929 introduced a number of important innovations concerning the organisation and business of the Nationalrat.

The compilation of permanent lists of electors was made obligatory. The lists serve as a basis for general elections as well as for the election of the Federal President and the organisation of plebiscites. Twice a year, on January 1, and June 1, the lists must be open to public scrutiny for a month. Another innovation concerns the fixing of regular sessions of the Nationalrat. A reduction of the number of the members was also taken into consideration but for the time being, this reform was postponed.

Under the former constitutional provisions the Nationalrat has passed resolutions concerning its own adjournment or dissolution. In the latter case a special act of legislation is required. The Amendment Act 1929 left these provisions unaltered, but the right of the Federal President to dissolve the Nationalrat was added.

The elective system of the Landtage (diets) is after the model of the Nationalrat.

A reduction of the number of the members of the Diets was introduced by the Constitutional Amendment Act 1929. According to the population of the federal countries the number varies between 26 and 56 while the number for the federal Country of Vienna was fixed at 100. With the approval of the Bundesrat and at the motion of the Federal Government the Federal President has the power to dissolve a diet.

The Bundesrat is at present composed of 50 members elected by

the Landtage (Diets), i. e. the legislative bodies of the Länder (federal countries). The number of members delegated by each Land (federal country) is: Vienna 12, Lower Austria 10, Styria 7, Upper Austria 6, Tyrol, Carinthia, Salzburg, Vorarlberg and Burgenland each 3. Membership of the Landtag (Diet) is not essential for a seat in the Bundesrat.

The Constitutional Amendment Act 1929 contains important programmatic statements concerning the proposed new composition of the Bundesrat. That body is now a representation of the federal countries alone. In future the second chamber of the Austrian Parliament should combine its present rôle with that of a representation of the various corporations ("Stände"). The realisation of this scheme is however reserved for a later Constitutional Act. Until that date the Bundesrat continues to act in its present composition.

Common sittings of both chambers are termed as Bundesversammlung (Federal Assembly); declaration of war falls within the exclusive sphere of powers of the Bundesversammlung.

As has been mentioned above, a plebiscite for the removal of the Federal President from office must be based on a motion passed by the Federal Assembly.

The Chief Committee (Hauptausschuß) acts as the most important standing committee of the Nationalrat; it enables the latter to cooperate virtually with the executive power. A federal law may prescribe that certain decrees of the federal government or of a federal minister should be issued in concert with the Chief Committee.

The legislative power of the Länder (Federal Countries) is vested in the Landtage (Diets). The proceeding of legislation is ruled on the model of the Nationalrat with the modification that the federal government (instead of the Bundesrat) is entitled to a veto. The veto is however, superseded, if the vetoed bill is repeated by the Landtag. The publication of vetoed tax-bills is prohibited.

IV. SAFEGUARDS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A number of special legal provisions and institutions serves as a safeguard for the maintenance of the present system of constitutional State.

It is a fundamental law that no citizen shall be deprived of his ordinary judge; no extraordinary courts ad hoc shall be introduced; safeguards are provided with a view to maintain the independence of the judges.

Alterations (amendments) of constitutional laws require the voting majority of two thirds of the members present in the National-

rat; it is, in addition, required that at least half the number of members are present.

There are three institutions established to watch over non-violation of the law; the Constitutional Court (Verfassungsgerichtshof), the Administrative Court (Verwaltungsgerichtshof) and the (State) Accountancy Court (Rechnungshof).

The Constitutional Court acts as the Court of Appeal against decisions on the ground that thereby a fundamental law has been violated. The Court is vested with a twofold power of control; this Court controls legislation itself as to whether laws put into force either by the Bund or the Länder are in accordance with the Constitution; in addition, the power of control is extended as to the lawfulness of decrees issued by the central and local governments. The Constitutional Court, in addition, acts as the only court in the case of disputed elections and in the case of the impeachment of the Federal President or federal ministers and local governors on the ground that these State officials have wilfully (dolo aut culpa) encroached on the law during their term of office. The same Court is called upon to settle controversies of jurisdiction (competence) arising between tribunals and administrative offices or between the central and local powers.

The Administrative Court is entrusted with the control as to the lawfulness of administration. The agenda of the Court comprise the decision of pecuniary claims of citizens against the Federation or the Federal Countries (Länder) or the municipalities, as far as the ordinary course of law to enforce such claims is excluded.

The Constitutional Amendment Act 1929 has introduced a number of innovations as to the composition of the two "Public Law-Courts", with a view to rendering the Courts as independent as possible of political influences. The Constitutional Court consists of the president, the vice-president, twelve members and six deputy-members. The two presidents, six judges and three deputy judges are appointed by the Federal President without interference from the legislative bodies. The remaining members are appointed by the Federal President on the proposition of the Nationalrat and the Bundesrat. Certain provisions as to the incompatibility have also been newly introduced. Membership of the Federal Government, of a Local Government, of any of the legislative bodies or any other general body of representatives excludes the simultaneous membership of the Constitutional and Administrative Court. In the case of the presidents and vice-presidents it is decreed that even the former

membership at any of the above mentioned bodies or governments is an impediment unless a period of four years has elapsed since the termination of the said function. Employees or other officials of political parties are also excluded as members of the Constitutional Court.

Under the provisions of a reform law passed in 1925 the State Accountancy Court is entrusted with the control of all matters concerning public finance and is invested with powers both to control and to advise. Its reports are directly submitted to a standing committee of Parliament. The emoluments of the President of the Court are equal to those of an active Minister, and the staff is appointed by the President without any consultation with other authorities. Thus, the independent character of the Court has been legally recognised. The present powers of the Court may be classified as follows: (a) permanent control of the revenue and expenditure accounts of the Government; (b) audit of companies and institutions which are partly controlled by a public authority; and (c) permanent control and audit of the trustees of public property, as e. g. in the case of the Austrian Federal Railways.

The other powers of the Accountancy Court have been extended by the Constitutional Amendment Act 1929. The following statement reviews these functions prior to the Amendment Act.

The State Accountancy Court is also entitled to control and audit the accounts of the federal countries, with the exception of the federal country of Vienna. The extent of this control right is, however, dependent on the following distinction: If a federal country has established its own board of control, which must be independent of the local government, the power of the State Accountancy Court is restricted to the examination of the correctness and lawfulness of the operations. In the absence of a local controlling board the State Accountancy Court is entitled to audit both the economy and expediency of the operations of the federal country.

Under the terms of the Amendment Act 1929 the Accountancy Court is entitled to audit the economy and expediency in any case, without regard of the existence of local controlling boards. In addition the exceptional position of Vienna was abolished. The municipal accounts of towns with a population exceeding 20.000 inhabitants, are subject to the compulsory audit by the Accountancy Court, while in the case of minor municipalities the audit takes place at the request of the local government.

V. EXECUTIVE POWER.

The Federal Government (Bundesregierung) consists of the Federal Chancellor (Bundeskanzler), the Vice-Chancellor (Vizekanzler) and the other Federal Ministers. In addition State Secretaries may be appointed to act as assistents to the Federal Ministers. Their appointment is the same as that of Ministers; a State-Secretary is, however, obliged to follow the instructions received by the Federal Minister to whom he is attached.

The members of the Federal Government are both in political and constitutional respect responsible to the Federal President and to the Nationalrat.

Though the Federal Government is no longer elected by the Nationalrat but appointed by the Federal President, the latter is constitutionally obliged to remove the Government or individual ministers from office if the Nationalrat has passed a resolution of non-confidence. Apart from these circumstances, which render the dismissal compulsory, the Federal President is left free to dismiss the Government or ministers at his own discretion.

The chief of the Federal Government is the Federal Chancellor. The Federal Chancellery (Bundeskanzleramt) comprises the administration of foreign and interior affairs.

Federal Ministries are established for the following affairs: a) Finance, b) Justice, c) Education, e) Social Administration, f) Commerce and Communication, g) Agriculture and Forestry, h) Military Affairs.

The executive power of the Federal Countries (Bundesländer) is vested in the local governments (Landesregierungen) elected by the Landtag (Diet). Each local government consists of a board composed of several members; the board is headed by the Landeshauptmann (Local Governor) and the Landeshauptmann-Stellvertreter (Deputy Local Governor). The Constitution provides for a twofold responsibility of local governors, according to the twofold functions performed by this category of People's Mandatories. In so far as affairs of the Bundesland (Federal Country) are concerned the Local Governor is responsible to the Landtag (Diet). The Local Governors, in addition, also act as executive organs on behalf of the Federation — what is officially termed as the "mediate federal administration" (mittelbare Bundesverwaltung); in this respect they are responsible to the Federation.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

By NORBERT BISCHOFF, Counsellor of Legation.

The foundation of the young Austrian Republic was based on the right of national self-determination of the German inhabitants of the former imperial Austria. The consequences resulting from this principle have been adopted by the Constitution Act passed by the Provisional National Assembly on November 12, 1918; according to article 2, Austria should be regarded as a part of the German Republic; the same applies to the State-Proclamation of November 22, 1918, which demands that all territories of the old Monarchy inhabited by Germans should be included in the Republic of Austria.

This Act and Proclamation defined a certain line of the foreign policy of the new State.

All hopes placed on the realisation of this policy proved, however, later to be false.

The Treaty terms handed over to the Austrian delegation in Saint-Germain-en-Laye far exceeded the most pessimistic views. They rested on two fundamental errors: the sole responsibility of Germany and her Allies for the War, and the identity of the newly formed Austrian State with the old one. The most cogent arguments of the Austrian delegation did not succeed in repudiating these two fundamental mistakes. It was for this reason that the possibility of improving the peace terms, from an Austrian point of view, was reduced to very narrow limits and further decreased when it turned out from the wording of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye that the enemies were not inclined to acknowledge the right of self-determination for the Austrian people. The border lines of the new country were so drawn that, out of ten million Germans living on the former Austrian territory, about four millions were assigned to foreign non-German states. Attemps to modify the demarcation line in the North of Austria failed, and all endeavours to prevent the separation of the territory inhabited by Germans in South Tyrol proved unsuccessful, although Italy was specially approached in the matter, and negotiations, which were conducted independently to those at the Treaty Conference, appeared promising at first.

On the other hand, attempts to alter the Austro-Yugoslavian and Austro-Hungarian frontiers succeeded in the course of negotiations in favour of Austria's claims. The unconditional cession of South Carinthia to Yugoslavia was made dependent on a plebiscite,

and the Western territories of Hungary, peopled by German-speaking inhabitants, were assigned to the Austrian Republic. According to the right of self-determination, the union was demanded by the Austrian delegation only in the case of a plebiscite favourable to Austria. The Allies, however, considered the will of the German population of Western Hungary as quite manifest for the unconditional union of this territory with Austria, even without a plebiscite.

On September 2, 1919, the definite wording of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye was handed to the Austrian Delegation, which was given only five days to deliberate whether to accept or reject the draft as a whole. If, travelling conditions at that time being very unsatisfactory, the term had not been prolonged for two additional days by special request of the Austrian delegates, the former State-Chancellor Dr. Renner would not even have been able to submit the document to the Austrian National Assembly in Vienna. On September 5, 1919, the Tyrol, Carinthia, Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, and German Diets of Bohemia issued a Statement to the effect that the territorial regulations of the Treaty were not in accordance with the natural and national rights of self-determination. On September 6, the report of the former State-Chancellor on the progress and results of the Treaty negotiations was presented to the Austrian National Assembly. Under a solemn protest the National Assembly declared that it was compelled to comply with the conditions imposed on the government, although it considered the Treaty a wrong to the nation, a political disaster and, from an economical point of view, impossible to be fulfilled. Expecting that the assurance given by the Allied and Associated Powers would be redeemed and, hoping to find in the League of Nations an authority of appeal which could be called upon to do justice to the Austrian Republic and to ensure its rights for the future, the National Assembly authorized the State-Chancellor to sign the Treaty.

The conclusion of the Treaty of St. Germain necessitated a complete change in the foreign policy of Austria. The Union with Germany, which hitherto had been regarded as the aim of practical policy, had now to be put off as a distant hope of the future. On the other hand, it became advisable to establish friendly relations with the great Western powers, on whom the granting of the urgently needed credits for financing the importation of foodstuffs, for the alimentation of the populace, and the reorganisation of Austria's economic life depended.

At the same time, friendly relations with the Succession States had to be established and strengthened.

The most pressing worry of the Government in the late autumn of 1919 was how to secure the import of necessary foodstuffs. A final solution was not, however, found until March 1920, when the International Relief Committee was founded and the United States of America, in accordance with suggestions made by Mr. Herbert Hoover, granted a State Corn-Credit to the impoverished Central European nations, especially to the Republic of Austria.

At that time a special Austrian section of the Reparation Commission was formed with Sir William Goode as chairman, with the object of alleviating the effects of the Treaty of Saint-Germain for the Austrian people. At about the same time the Interallied Control Commission for the army, navy, and air forces, met in Vienna.

The Government had not waited for the coming into force of the Treaty of Saint-Germain to get into personal touch with the leading statesmen of the most important neighbouring states. On January 9, 1920 the State Chancellor Dr. Renner paid a visit to Prague and, although no Treaty was concluded on this occasion, the foundation-stone of later cordial friendship between Austria and Czechoslovakia was laid.

At Easter 1920, Dr. Renner went to Rome to establish good neighbourly relations with Italy. There he received the assurance that the Italian Government fully sympathized with every effort tending towards the recovery of Austria.

Friendly relations with Yugoslavia, however, could unfortunately not be so rapidly produced. Although from the beginning Yugoslavia showed herself willing to discuss commercial questions which led in July 1920 to the conclusion of a regular commercial treaty, a certain political tension was to be observed on account of yet unsolved territorial questions in Southern Carinthia. On October 10, 1920, the plebiscite provided for in the Treaty of Saint-Germain took place. It resulted in favour of Austria, 60 per cent. of the population voting for the mother-country. The occupation of the said territory was peacefully carried out in November 1920, and from that time the relations between Austria and Yugoslavia were placed on a friendly footing.

The relations with Hungary remained for a time perturbed. The Hungarian Government and public opinion were opposed to surrendering to Austria the stretch of land on the Western frontier inhabited by Germans and seemed to blame Austria for the fact

that the only territorial gain which the Treaty of Saint-Germain had brought to Austria according to the principle of nationality, should be at the cost of Hungary. Simultaneously with this conflict over the frontier question troubles resulting from internal political events in Hungary arose. While the Soviet system was ruling in Hungary, Austria, especially Vienna, had offered refuge to the Hungarian counter-revolutionists. And after the failure of the Soviet system, it was again Austria, which gave the leaders and supporters of this system, before their departure for Russia, protection and refuge.

The end of 1920 brought a political event of the greatest importance for Austria. This was the unanimous election of Austria as a member of the League of Nations at the first meeting of that body on December 15, 1920.

The most essential question in foreign policy the Austrian Government had to deal with in the course of 1921 was the union of the Burgenland with the Republic. The solution of this difficult question occupied the whole year, as by the armed resistance of the Hungarian irregulars the peaceful cession of the Burgenland to Austria was rendered impossible. Through the mediation of Italy, negotiations were initiated in Venice on October 11, 1921, in the course of which the Italian Foreign Minister, in agreement with the French and British Government, intimated in the most definite manner that a compromise would have to be found, which, as things stood, could only come from the side of Austria. He intimated that an Austrian refusal to assume such a conciliatory attitude would cause the dissatisfaction of the Allied Powers, and would not be without influence on the credit scheme then under consideration by these Powers. Under these conditions the Federal Chancellor Dr. Schober thought himself obliged to agree to a protocol by which Hungary promised to evacuate the whole Burgenland, while Austria agreed that, eight days after the complete pacification of the country, a plebiscite should take place in Oedenburg and the surrounding villages, with a view to settling definitely the territorial question.

After the final failure of the attempts of the former emperor Charles to restore the Monarchy in Hungary, which had seriously influenced the settlement of all the questions then awaiting solution between Austria and Hungary, the excitement in the Burgenland gradually abated.[1] The Hungarian irregular forces were withdrawn,

[1] Of certain importance, both from an historical and legal point of view, Emperor Charles's first attempt to restore the Monarchy in Hungary is to be

and on November 13, 1921, the Austrian army began the occupation. The territory allotted to Austria by the Treaty of Saint-Germain with the exception of the territory, in which the plebiscite was to take place, was taken over without difficulty. Soon afterwards the preparations for the plebiscite begun. As, however, in the opinion of the Austrian Government the freedom of voting was not suffi ciently assured, it withdrew its plebiscite commissioners and took no active part in the plebiscite, which was carried out between December 14, and 16, 1921. In spite of all those facts, 35 per cent. of the voters were in favour of Austria. Against Austria's protest, the Conference of Ambassadors has ratified the results of the plebiscite and the territory was ceded to Hungary.

The relations with the other Succession States, especially with Czechoslovakia, developed in 1921 in a more friendly fashion as compared to those with Hungary. After the Austrian Federal Chancellor and the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister had met in September in Hainburg, and had discussed the position in the Burgenland, the Austrian Federal President, accompanied by the Federal Chancellor, paid a visit on December 14 to the Czechoslovakian President in Lana near Prague. This visit gave an opportunity for detailed discussions concerning the starting of necessary measures on both sides for the re-establishment of normal economic conditions in Central Europe. Besides, a mutual agreement was signed guaranteeing the frontiers, promising neutrality in case either country should be attacked, offering co-operation to prevent any attempts to restore the old régime, and establishing the principle of arbitration in cases of arising disputes. Numerous commercial, economic and financial questions were at the same time settled.

As to the other States, the Austrian Government also continued its endeavours to come to terms in questions of commercial-policy, and a new commercial treaty with Yugoslavia came under discussion, while a new commercial treaty with Rumania was signed.

Despite all these efforts, the economic situation of Austria remained to a very high degree unsatisfactory. Her exclusion from old-established markets and sources of raw-material, which in spite of all endeavours could not be altered, together with the scarcity of capital, and the deterioration of the whole apparatus of production

considered, because of the issue of a proclamation before his departure from Hungary. In this Proclamation he declared the contents of the political agreement ("Ausgleich") of 1867 and the so-called Pragmatic Sanction of 1718 as invalid with reference to the insoluble union of Austria and Hungary, thus declaring Hungary to be a fully independent state.

prevented the re-construction of the country. This continously progressing malady of the economic organism could be measured like on a doctor's thermometer by the continuing currency depreciation and the rise of the foreign exchange. The conviction became more and more general that the Austria of the Treaty of Saint-Germain would not be able to survive in spite of all efforts and privations. It also became more and more apparent that the policy of the Western Powers insisting on the independence of Austria, could only be maintained, if the foreign assistance promised and mentioned in the "Lettre d'envoi" at the Treaty of Saint-Germain would soon arrive.

This help was, however, delayed from month to month chiefly on account of the existence of the first mortgage, which under the terms of the Treaty of Saint-Germain was placed on all State assets and revenues in favour of the reparation claims.

The most heroic and drastic measures had to be taken. Under these circumstances, in order to prevent the complete breakdown of the Austrian State and private economics and to postpone the day on which the foreign money for the payment of the absolute necessary imports of foodstuffs would be required, during the winter and the following spring, Parliament at the proposal of Dr. Schober's Government passed a number of acts, with a view of providing for the impoverished State new and reliable sources of income. The foreign powers fully appreciated the great efforts made in this respect by Austria's Government and people to prevent a complete collapse of the State finances and economics; the Powers declared their willingness to support Austria in her struggle for existence by granting immediate relief. Great Britain, Italy, and France advanced credits out of Government funds, which should be redeemed out of the proceeds of the future loan to be granted under the auspices of the League of Nations. But the flotation of the loan itself continued to be held up by the first mortgage on the State assets.

The main feature of the reconstruction scheme of the Seipel Government, which was elected on May 31, 1922, was the establishment of an Austrian note-issuing bank; in order to achieve the stabilisation of the Austrian currency the Government declared that from the date of the foundation of the new central bank they will refrain from borrowing from the bank unless the credits requested were fully covered. During the transition period the necessary funds should be provided by advances from abroad as well as by the proceeds of an internal loan, secured by a compulsary mortgage on landed

property. A great increase in the State revenue and strict measures of economy should simultaneously help to consolidate the Austrian public finances. A number of important bills of law for the realization of this programme was passed in June and July of the same year.

Substantial help from abroad, however, did not arrive even then. Under these circumstances the Austrian Government took an utmost step which is likely to be unique in the ancient and modern history of nations, though in the meantime the Reparation Commission had released a number of State revenues from the mortgage lien in order to render them available for the loan to be floated. A memorandum was handed over to the British Government by the Austrian Minister in London on August 7, 1922, in which the Powers were asked to declare immediately whether or not they would be willing to take over a partial guarantee for an Austrian foreign loan. In the event that such a guarantee would be refused, the Austrian Government would consider all means to deal with the situation exhausted and the Austrian Parliament would be summoned to an extraordinary session in order to declare that neither the present nor any other Government were in a position to continue the administration of the Republic. In addition the Austrian Government would be compelled in this case to consider the Entente as responsible for the break-down of one of the oldest centres of civilisation in the heart of Europe and to place Austria's future in the hands of the Allied Powers. Though in their reply the Powers expressed anew their good will, they declared themselves incapable of granting a decisive financial assistance. All they thought they were able to do for the time being was that they should remit the Austrian credit problem to the League of Nations.

The lessons Austria had until that date learned on her difficult road and struggle for financial assistance did not leave much hope that the resolution of the Powers would accelerate the settlement of the question. At that time the situation in Austria was such that the Government and the Powers interested in Austria might have been called upon at any moment to tackle most difficult and far-reaching problems.

Towards the end of August the Federal Chancellor Dr. Seipel, therefore, decided to have a frank conversation with the leading politicians of the most important neighbouring States to find out how these men thought about the problem of Austria, and what measures they would take if problems would arise which required quick solutions.

The Federal Chancellor travelled to Prague, Berlin and Verona, to ascertain if there was any way out from the Austrian dilemma, and to discover a path which might lead the country into a larger economic unit.

The political union with Germany was considered both in Prague and Berlin to be entirely outside the region of practical politics and and a similar attitude was shown in Prague and Verona with regard to the "Danube-Federation". The Federal Chancellor then made up his mind to speak openly about the third possibility, that of a customs and monetary union of Austria and Italy. This new idea, about which, of course, the Italian Foreign Minister Signor Schanzer was not able to express his views, changed altogether the political position of the Republic and caused a speedy action of the League of Nations. Now it was quite obvious that the Austrian question did not only touch Austria alone, but the whole of Central Europe and that the speediest solution was necessary, if the new order of things in the countries, which previously formed the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, was to be maintained.

The League of Nations now seriously took in hand the reconstruction of Austria. In the course of a few weeks the League made this problem a question of its own prestige and existence. The negotiations lasted the whole of September, and on October 4, the matter was brought to an end; three protocols were signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Austria. The first of these protocols guaranteed the independence of Austria, the second protocol made provisions for the flotation of a loan of 650 million gold crowns guaranteed by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia with the possibility of other states participating. A committee of control of the Guarantor States was to watch over the loan service. In the third protocol a Commissioner-General was appointed by the League of Nations; under his advice and control the Austrian Government should in the course of two years carry out the reconstruction programme stipulated by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations. In addition, the gross revenue derived from the customs and the tobacco monopoly was offered as a security for the service of the loan.

On November 27, the Nationalrat (Parliament) passed the "Reconstruction Bill", comprising the entire reform and financial programme of the Government. This programme contained the following items: organisation of the state-owned undertakings,

reform of the civil service, a new saving policy, an increase of government revenue, and the reform of taxation. In November, the new central bank was established. In December, Dr. Zimmerman, Commissioner-General of the League of Nations, arrived in Vienna and the Austrian issue of the Reconstruction Loan was successfully floated.

Thus in the late autumn of the year 1922 the foundation stone for the reconstruction of Austria was laid.

The reconstruction of the State finances was carried through in a surprisingly short time and with a completeness which exceeded the most optimistic expectations. The task next in importance was to place national economy on a sound foundation. Immediately after the successful conclusion of the Geneva Agreement the Government embarked on an energetic and active commercial policy, which in the first place was to improve the existing commercial treaties and to conclude new treaties and, at the same time, to keep the protective tariffs as low as possible. As, however, the tariffs in Europe were steadily rising, Austria was at last compelled to follow suit, and, while still holding to the principle of her commercial policy, revised her tariffs which in most cases dated from the year 1906.

From the very beginning Austria had endeavoured to conclude arbitration treaties on the broadest possible basis. Such treaties exist now with Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, and Italy, while with Switzerland a friendly agreement was concluded. Austria had already notified her accession to the obligatory regulations of the International Arbitration Court in common with other States that took upon themselves the same responsibility.

As a matter of course, among the States invited to join the Kellogg pact, Austria was one of the first which declared her willingness to accept the invitation. Her peaceful foreign policy has resulted in producing harmonious political relations with foreign countries. Only the relations with Italy were at times disturbed owing to Italy's national policy in the former South Tyrol, and the effects produced by this policy in Austria and especially in Tyrol. As a result of the visit which Federal Chancellor Dr. Schober paid to Rome in February 1930 after the Hague Reparations Conference, on which occasion a treaty of friendship, arbitration and conciliation was concluded, a marked relaxation in the relationship between the two countries was to be noticed, although unfortunately causes for complaints on the part of the German population of the former South

Tyrol, particularly with regard to private instruction in the German language, have not entirely been removed. The strong support, however, which Austria has experienced from the Italian government in various economic and financial questions particularly at the Hague Conference, and the treaty already mentioned which was concluded in Rome give evidence of the fact that also between Austria and Italy friendly relations could be established.

The general sincerity and peaceful policy, which Austria has continued to follow in the 11 years of its existence has resulted in the gradual withdrawal all foreign control. On June 9, 1926, the Council of the League of Nations recognized that the financial stability of Austria was assured, and, consequently the Commissioner-General was recalled on June 30, of the same year. A representative of the trustees of the Austrian public securities still remained in Vienna to control the proceeds of the customs and tobacco monopoly, which had till then been in pawn. On June 30, 1928, the office of this representative ended and the Government thus regained its full financial independance.

A control of another kind, however, was still existing in Austria at the beginning of 1928. The Interallied Military Control Commission, stipulated for in the Treaty of Saint-Germain, was replaced in 1921 after the disarmament of Austria had been carried through, by another controlling body, whose duty it was to clear up and liquidate some still unsettled matters. This organ of liquidation did not cease its functions before the end of January 1928.

This struggle for political and financial independence was crowned at the Hague Conference 1930, where, under the leadership of the Federal Chancellor Dr. Schober, the Austrian delegation succeeded in getting Austria's reparation-debts and the first mortgage cancelled. In the summer of 1930 an international loan could be raised on the world's money markets under normal conditions and with great success after Federal Chancellor Dr. Schober had made a journey to Paris and London, which, together with the previously mentioned visit to Rome, had been preceded by the traditional visit to Berlin as well a visit to Budapest. The proceeds of the loan are to be devoted solely to productive developments in the Federal railways and postal services. They represent a valuable weapon in the struggle with the effects of the universal economic crisis under which Austria, too, is suffering very much.

Thus, complete state independence and an honourable place in the ranks of the free nations of Europe was gained, thanks to

the unconquerable heroism of the Austrian people during the post-war years and the reconstruction period.

In spite of all this the burden of the severe economic crisis is to be felt as strongly in Austria as in all other countries of Europe. A solution of the difficulties which have their origin principally in the creation of many thousands of kilometres of fresh national and tariff boundaries by the peace treaties is everywhere being eagerly sought for. All the many projects which have made their appearance here and there in the course of years are necessarily connected intimately with the future of Austria. Therefore it was both economically and politically of decisive importance that Austria, too, should assume a definite attitude. The direction Austria should take was intimated by declarations which Federal Chancellor Dr. Seipel made on June, 27, 1928, in the Nationalrat (Parliament) and in which he said that Austria must in the course of time, the sooner the better, leave the narrow confines of its present economic conditions and that this necessity was being recognized more and more clearly in other European countries. At the same time it could not yet be determined whether the solution of this problem would take place on a larger or smaller scale. Austria should therefore be prepared for a solution which might be European, Central European or German as soon as the door to this or that economic sphere might be opened. Austria would, however, never consider the Central European question solved unless Germany, that great state which constitutes most of Central Europe, has some part in this solution.

From this point of view Austria welcomes with sincere satisfaction the courage and initiative of the French Foreign Minister Briand with regard to the organisation of Europe; for it is in Austria, which suffers more than most other countries from the present condition of our continent, in particular, that a number of decisive thoughts and plans concerning the European question have originated in recent years. The Austrian note in answer to the French Europe-Memorandum as well as the words of Federal Chancellor Dr. Schober at the Geneva Conference in the autumn of 1930 formed the basis of several concrete suggestions which led to valuable discussions.

In recent months official visits on the part of the Greek Prime Minister Venizelos and of the Hungarian Prime Minister Count Bethlen were paid to Vienna. On these occasions the treaty of friendship, arbitration, conciliation and jurisdiction, concluded with Greece in June 1930, was ratified, while a treaty of friendship, arbitration and conciliation with Hungary was signed; this latter treaty

completes and enlarges the Austro-Hungarian arbitration agreement of 1923 and expresses the traditional friendly relations of the two neighbouring states.

Thus Austria rejects all onesided groupings which necessarily contain the germs of dissension, and works with all her powers for the moral and economic reconstruction of Europe, for the establishment of a lasting peace, and for strengthening of all tendencies towards the further development of a sytem of international legislation.

This policy is independent of any change of government, and is based on the will of the whole nation.

Vienna, February 1931.

ORGANISATION OF AUSTRIA'S DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

After the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy the Austrian Republic was called upon to organize its own foreign service. During the first years following the armistice, legations were created in the capitals of the Succession States and the neighbouring countries i. e. in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Rumania, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary. Afterwards the Austrian Government created legations in The Hague, Paris, London, Washington, Sofia and to the Holy See. Then a diplomatic representative at the League of Nations was appointed and in 1925 the Austrian diplomatic mission in Moscow was raised to the rank of a legation. Legations have also been established in Constantinople, Rio de Janeiro, Stockholm, Buenos Aires, Athens, and recently a legation has been established in Cairo.

The Ministers of the following Austrian legations are simultaneously accredited to several foreign Governments: Berlin and Copenhagen; The Hague, Brussels and Luxemburg; Paris and Madrid; Warsaw, Riga and Reval; Constantinople and Teheran; Stockholm, Oslo and Helsingfors; Washington, Havana and Mexico; Athens and Tirana. The Chargé d'Affaires in Buenos Aires was appointed Minister in 1930 and at the same time accredited to Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, in which countries Austria had up till then been represented by the Minister in Rio de Janeiro. The latter is still accredited, apart from Brasil, to Bolivia and Peru.

Austria is diplomatically represented in China by the Royal Dutch Legation in Peking, in Japan by the Royal Swedish Legation

in Tokyo, in Siam by the German Legation in Bangkog, in Abyssinia by the German Legation in Addis Ababa, further in Columbia and Ecuador by the German Legations in Bogota and Quito respectively.

Apart from ten places, where consuls de carrière are appointed, there are 170 places where Austria's consular interests are represented by honorary consuls; to eight of these a consulate officer is attached.

In the following countries or spheres of influence the consular representation of Austria is carried out by the Consuls of friendly powers, namely: in Smyrna by the Royal Dutch Consulate General, in Iraq by the German Consulate in Bagdad, in the Straits Settlements by the German Consulate in Singapore, in Portuguese East Africa and Portuguese West Africa (Angola) by the German Consulates in Lorenzo Marques and Loanda respectively, in the Kenya Colony, in Uganda, in Taganyika and in Zanzibar by the German Consulate in Nairobi, in the Union of South Africa by the Royal Italian Consulates.

AUSTRIAN LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES ABROAD.

E. E. and M. Pl. = Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
C. G. = Consul General.
C. = Consul.
H. C. G. = Honorary Consul General.
H. C. = Honorary Consul.
H. V. C. = Honorary Vice Consul.
H. C. A. = Honorary Consular Agent.

Abyssinia.

The German legation in Addis Ababa is entrusted with the representation of Austrian interests.

Addis Ababa: Consulate, vacant.

Albania.

Legation see Greece.

Skutari: Consulate, vacant.

Argentina.

Buenos Aires: Legation, Calle Ayacucho 157, Dr. Alfons Knaffl-Lenz, E. E. and M. Pl. simultaneously accredited to the Governments of Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires: Consulate General, Calle Ayacucho 157, Jorge Castex, H. C. G.

Mendoza: Consulate, Cas. de Correo 140.

Belgium.

Legation see Netherlands.

Antwerp: Consulate, Rue Gérard 3, Armand Hessel, H. C. G.

Brussels: Consulate General, 18, Rue Crespel 18, August Wittock, H. C. G.

Bolivia.

Legation see Brazil.

La Paz: Consulate, Calle Illimani 17—25, Josef Gitschtaler, H. C.

Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro: Legation, Legação da Austria, Avenida Atlantica 972, Anton Retschek E. E. and M. Pl. simultaneously accredited to the Governments of Bolivia and Peru.

Curityba: Consulate General, Rua 15 de Novembro 47/49, Palacio do Commercio, Bertold Hauer, H. C. G.

Subordinated to the Consulate General in Curityba:

1. Paranaguá: Vice Consulate, Rua Pecego 98, Céciliano da Silva Corrêa, H. V. C.
2. Ponta Grossa: Vice Consulate, Avenida Vicente Machado 20—24, Heinrich Thielen, H. V. C.
3. Florianopolis: Consulate, Miguel Tertschitsch, H. C.

Subordinated to the Consulate in Florianopolis:

a) Blumenau: Vice Consulate, Rua Piauhy 17, Franz Nietsche, H. V. C.
b) Porto União: Vice Consulate, Franz Sperl, H. V. C.
c) São Bento: Vice Consulate, Wenzel Kahlhofer, H. V. C.

4. Porto Alegre: Consulate, Rua Marechal Floriano 30, Karl M. Weis, H. C.

Subordinated to the Consulate in Porto Alegre:

a) Cachoeira: Vice Consulate, Ernst Müller, H. V. C.
b) Passo Fundo: Vice Consulate, Georg Barbieux, H. V. C.

Rio de Janeiro: Consulate General, Rua São Pedro 9, Hugo Ornstein, H. C. G.

Subordinated to the Consulate General in Rio de Janeiro:

1. Bahia: Consulate, Rua Portugal 27, Josef M. Grabowski, H. C.
2. Belem do Pará: Consulate, Rua 15 de Novembro 34, Peter M. Steiner, H. C.
3. Bello Horizonte: Consulate, Avenida Oyapock 68, Julius Cäsar Nathan, H. C.
4. Recife: Consulate, Rua 15 de Novembro 351, Hans Barza H. C.
5. Victoria: Consulate, Rua General Osorio 8/10, Robert Langen, H. C.
6. São Paulo: Consulate, Theodor Putz, H. C.
7. Cuyabá: Consulate, Carlos Sergel, H. C.
8. Goyaz: Vice Consulate, Rua Couto de Magalhaes 1, Friedrich Otto Steinberg, H. V. C.
9. Santos: Consulate, Rua de Commercio 49, Otto Uebele, H. C.

The British Commonwealth of Nations.

London: Legation, S. W. 1, 18, Belgrave Square, Georg Franckenstein, E. E. and M. Pl.

Belfast: Consulate, 75 Corporation Street, Arthur Ulick Burke, H. C.

Birmingham: Consulate, 126, Brearley Street, Edwin Elliott, H. C.

Bradford: Consulate, Globus Buildings, Listerhills Road, Josef Clay, H. C.

Cork: Consulate, New York House, St. Patrik Street, John Callaghan Foley, H. C.

Dublin: Consulate, 42 and 43, St. Stephens Green, Arthur Cox, H. C.

Edinburgh-Leith: Consulate, 2, Commercial Street, Andreas Däcker, H. C.

Glasgow: Consulate, C. 2. 8a, Wellington Street, Charles Francis Paul, H. C.

Hull: Consulate, 15, Parliament Street, Sir Arthur Atkinson, H. C

Liverpool: Consulate, 4, Rumford Place, Georg Eduard Holme, H. C.

London: Consulate General, S. W. 1, Belgrave Square, Charles D. Seligman, H. C. G.

Plymouth: Consulate, 24a, Bedford Street, Colin Stratton Stratton-Hallet, H. C.

Sheffield: Consulate, St. Peter's Close (Hartshead), John William Best, H. C.

Southampton: Consulate, 32, Queen's Terrace, Joseph Edward Dawe, H. C.

Malta: Consulate, 278 Strada San Paolo, Valetta, Cesar Cesareo, H. C.
Larnaca: Consulate, Demetrius Pierides, H. C.
Aden: Consulate, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, H. C.
Bombay: Consulate, vacant.
Calcutta: Consulate, Plummerhouse 5 a. 6, Fancy Lane, Robert Plummer, H. C.
Hongkong: see China (Shanghai).
Lagos: Consulate, 19, Customs Street, P. O. B. 459, Alfred Kessler, H. C.
Melbourne: Consulate, 422—428, Little Collins Street, Herbert Del Cott, H. C.
Sydney: Consulate, 10, Bridge Street, N. S. W., Thomas James Parker, H. C.
Ottawa: Consulate General, 232, Metcalfe Street, Dr. Ludwig Kleinwächter, C. G.

Subordinated to the Consulate General in Ottawa:

Montreal: Consulate, Room 1119, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Thomas Guerin, H. C. G.
Jerusalem: Consulate, Bab-es-Sahri, P. O. B. Nr. 783, Walter Haas, C. G.

Bulgaria.

Sofia: Legation, Zar Osvoboditelj ul. 13, Dr. Eugen Wurzian, E. E. and M. Pl.
Rustschuk: Consulate, Ul. Alexander I, No. 26, Nestor Nestoroff, H. C.
Sofia: Consulate, Ul. Lewski No. 9, Anghel Kujumdjisky, H. C. G.

Chile.

Legation see Argentina.
Valparaiso: Consulate, Calle Blanco 1337, Emmerich Kovacs, H. C.

China.

Mukden: Consulate, San Ching Lou 1, Dr. Hermann Baumann, H. C.
Shanghai: Consulate, No. 7, The Bund, Franz Winkler, H. C. G.
Tientsin: Consulate, Race Course Road, Paul Bauer, H. C. G.

Columbia.

The German legation in Bogota is entrusted with the representation of Austrian interests.
Bogota: Consulate, vacant.
Cali: Vice Consulate, vacant.

Cuba.

Legation see United States of America.

Habana: Consulate General, Henry Senior, H. C. G.

Czechoslovakia.

Prague: Legation, Prag-Smichow, Jungmannová 9, Dr. Ferdinand Marek, E. E. and M. Pl.

Brünn (Brno): Consulate, Koliště 47, August Löw-Beer, H. C. G.

Mährisch-Ostrau (Moravská Ostravá): Consulate, Boleslav Pecka 6, Julius Ledinegg, H. C. G.

Olmütz (Olomouc): Consulate, Kollárovo nám 7, Alois Reich, H. C.

Prague: Consulate, II., Václavské nám. 60/62, Palais Feniz, Karl Klingner, H. C. G.

Pressburg (Bratislava): Consulate, Lorenzertorgasse 5/II, Hans Hammer, C.

Danzig, Free State of.

Danzig: Consulate General, Bruno Kurowski, H. C. G.

Denmark.

Legation see Germany.

Aalborg: Consulate, Gorm Bremmer, H. C.

Copenhagen: Consulate General, Gothersgade 175, Karl F. Glad, H. C. G.

Egypt.

Cairo: Legation, P. B. 750, Dr. Edwin Versbach, E. E. and M. Pl.

Alexandria: Consulate, Place Ismail Ier, 5, Ing. Dr. Walter Stross, H. C. G.

Cairo: Consulate General, 3, Rue Kantaret el Dekka, Dr. Oskar Stross, H. C. G.

Port Said: Vice Consulate, Emil Pavicevich, H. C.

Ecuador.

Quito: Consulate, Maldonado 86, Manuel A. Navarro, H. C.

Esthonia.

Legation see Poland.

Reval (Tallin): Consulate, S. Tatari tan. 28, Robert Holst, H. C.

Finland.

Legation see Sweden.

Helsingfors: Consulate General, Södra Kajen 4, Fritz Achilles, H. C. G.

France.

Paris: Legation (8e), 15, Rue Beaujon, Dr. Alfred Grünberger, E. E. and M. Pl., simultaneously accredited to the Government of Spain.
Bordeaux: Consulate, 20, Quai de Brienne, H. Raymond Wittorsky, H. C.
Le Havre: Consulate, 132, Boulevard de Strassbourg, Pierre Chegaray, H. C.
Marseille: Consulate, 66, Rue Grignan, Joseph de Campou, H. C.
Paris: Consulate, 150, Boulevard Haussmann, Gaston de Jommervault, H. C. H.

Algiers: Consulate, 94, Rue Michelet, Erich Wolfgang Tremel, H. C.
Beirut: Consulate, Georges Scrini, H. C.

Subordinated to the Consulate in Beirut:

1. Aleppo: Consulate, Dr. Adolf Poche, H. C.
   Subordinated to the Consulate in Aleppo:
   Alexandrette: Consular Agency, Emile Makzoumé, H. C. A.
2. Damaskus: Vice Consulate, Ernst Gutmann, H. V. C.
3. Tripolis: Consular Agency, Negib E. Nahas, H. C. A.

Germany.

Berlin: Legation, W. 10, Bendlerstraße 15, Dr. Felix Frank, E. E. and M. Pl., simultaneously accredited to the Government of Denmark.
Berlin: Consulate General, W. 10, Bendlerstraße 15, Dr. Paul Kempner, H. C. G.
Bremen: Consulate, Langenstraße 43/44, Ludwig Albrecht, H. C.
Breslau: Consulate, I, Albrechtstraße 37, Dr. Richard Fuß, H. C.
Cologne: Consulate General, Richard Wagner-Straße 37, Klemens Wildner, C. G.

Subordinated to the Consulate General in Cologne:

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Dresden: Consulate General, A, Wallotstraße 15, Wilhelm Eiselt, H. C. G.
Frankfort: Consulate General, Kl. Hirschgraben 8 (Roßmarktpassage), Gustav Hermann v. Passavant, H. C. G.
Hamburg: Consulate General, 36, Alsterglacis 13, Franz Florian Richter, H. C. G.
Hannover: Consulate, Luisenstraße 8/9, Kurt Gumpel, H. C.

Karlsruhe: Consulate, Kaiserstraße 96, Willy Menzinger, H. C. G.
Königsberg: Consulate, Paradeplatz 6, Bernhard Koch, H. V. C.
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Magdeburg: Consulate, Richard Wagner-Straße 3a, Hermann Krojanker, H. C.
Mannheim: Consulate, Hildastraße 17, Ernst August Bodenheimer, H. C. G.
Munich: Consulate General, Schackstraße 4/0, Nikolaus Schleinitz-Prokesch, C.
Nürnberg: Consulate, Bayreuther Straße 14, Paul Pelz, H. C. G.
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Stuttgart: Consulate, Kronenstraße 33, Dr. Richard Werner, H. C.

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Guatemala.

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Holy See.

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Trieste: Consulate General, Via Ghega 8, Emmerich Herzfeld, C. G.

Venice: Consulate, Campo S. Luca 4267, Commendatore Attilio Damiani, H. C. G.

Japan.

Tokio: Consulate, Nr. 6, Hinokicho, Akasaka, Ernst Stoeri, H. C. G.

Latvia.

Legation see Poland.

Riga: Consulate, Skunu 13, Ing. Franz Skreiner, H. C.

League of Nations.

Geneva: Collonge Bellerive près Genève, Emmerich Pflügl, E. E. and M. Pl., Diplomatic Representative of the Austrian Government with the League of Nations.

Lithuania.

Kaunas: Consulate, Laisvees Aleja 66, Andreas Vosylius, H. C.

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Legation see Netherlands.

Luxembourg: Consulate, Glacisstraße 9, Dr. Alphonse Neyens, H. C.

Mexico.

Legation see United States of America.

Mexiko: Consulate General, 2a, Calle de Capuchinas 52, Karl Schulze, H. C. G.

Monterey, N. L.: Consulate, Apartado 4, Robert Bremer, H. C.

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Rotterdam: Consulate, Nieuwehaven 55b, Laurentius Gerardus van Es, H. C. G.

Batavia: Consulate, Weltewreden, Koningsplein West 21, Ing. Robert Steiner, H. C.

Medan: Vice Consulate, Manggalan 4, Dr. Wilhelm Wozelka, H. V. C.

Padang: Consulate, Johann Schild, H. C.

Curaçao: Consulate, Willemslav, Breedestraat 39, Otto F. Marent, H. C.

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Legation see Sweden.

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Bergen: Consulate, Kalfarvei 57, Hansa Bryggeri, Wilhelm Murstad, H. C.

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Panama: Consulate, Panama Calle 1°, No. 17, August Jacobs-Kantstein, H. C.

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Legation see Turkey.

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Peru.

Legation see Brazil.

Lima: Consulate, Casilla 414, Franz Ludwig Ostern, H. C.

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San Salvador: Consulate, Rudolf Kauders, H. C.

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Legation see France.

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Stockholm: Legation, Engelbrektsgatan 25/V, Carl Buchberger, Counsellor of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires, simultaneously accredited to the Governments of Norway and Finland.

Gothenburg: Consulate, Västra Hamngatan 2, Karl Schwabe, H. C. G.

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Malmö: Consulate, Södergatan 10, Bertil B. son Sederholm, H. C. G.

Stockholm: Consulate General, Kunebergsgatan 12/III, Sten Westerberg, H. C. G.

Switzerland.

Berne: Legation, Laupenstraße 5, Maximilian Hoffinger, E. E. and M. Pl.

Bâle: Consulate, Nauenstraße 67, Wilhelm Ursprung-Fenner, H. C.

Berne: Consulate, Schanzenstraße 1, Emil Pfirter, H. C.

Lausanne: Consulate, Grand Pont 16, Dr. Robert Rey-Willer, H. C.

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Zurich: Consulate, Seefeldstraße 8, Georg Khuner, H. C. G.

Turkey.

Stambul-Ankara: Legation, Ankara, B. P. 120, Istambul, Beyoğlu, August Kral, E. E. and M. Pl., simultaneously accredited to the Government of Persia.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Moscow: Legation, Mertwij 6, Dr. Heinrich Pacher, E. E. and M. Pl.

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Cleveland: Consulate, 1260 West, 4th Street, Ohio, Viktor F. J. Tlach, H. C.

New York: Consulate General, City, 8 Bridge Street, Dr. Friedrich Fischerauer, C. G.

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San Juan (Porto Rico): Consulate, J. D. Stubbe, H. C.

Uruguay.

Legation see Argentina.

Montevideo: Consulate General, Calle Gill 1015, Anton Babouczek, H. C. G.

Venezuela.

Caracas: Consulate, Karl Blaschitz, H. C.

Subordinated to the Consulate in Caracas:

Maracaibo: Vice Consulate, Calle de la Industria 46, Hans Zittlosen, H. V. C.

Yugoslavia.

Belgrade (Beograd): Legation, Varoški, Knez Mihajlov venac 16, Hermann Ploennies, E. E. and M. Pl.
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Laibach (Ljubliana): Consulate, Dunajska cesta 31, Dr. Hermann Pleinert, C. G.
Sarajevo: Consulate, Alexandrova, Landesbank, Ernst Volkert, H. C.
Skoplje: Consulate, Bunjakovacka 145, Hans Steiger, H. C.

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C. G. = Consul General.
C. = Consul.
H. C. G. = Honorary Consul General.
H. C. = Honorary Consul.
H. V. C. = Honorary Vice Consul.
H. C. A. = Honorary Consular Agent.

Albania.

Vienna: Consulate, IV., Wiedner Hauptstraße 15, Nikolaus Rotta, Provisional Manager.

Graz: Consulate General, Dr. Friedrich Wallisch, H. C. G.

Argentina.

Vienna: Legation, III., Reisnerstraße 51, General Martin E. Bortagaray, E. E. and M. Pl.

Consulate General, III., Jacquingasse 21, Santos Goni, C. G.

Salzburg: Vice Consulate, Bürgelsteinstraße 2, Edward Bigler, H. V. C.

Belgium.

Vienna: Legation, IV., Schönburgstraße 8, Le Ghait, E. E. and M. Pl.

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Vienna: Legation, Dr. Ernesto Fricke Lemoine, Chargé d'Affaires, simultaneously accredited to Germany, Berlin, Brandenburgische Straße 25.

Vienna: Consulate General, I., Marc-Aurel-Straße 5, Friedrich Weiß, H. C. G.

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The British Commonwealth of Nations.

Vienna: Legation, III., Metternichgasse 6, Sir Eric Phipps, E. E. and M. Pl.

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Bulgaria.

Vienna: Legation, IV., Gußhausstraße 2, Theodor Nedcoff, E. E. and M. Pl.

Consular Department of the Legation, IV., Gußhausstraße 2, Anghel Hadji Mischeff, H. C. G.

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Costa Rica.

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Cuba.

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Consulate General, XIII/$_2$., Penzingerstraße 11—13, Dr. Antonin Sum, C. G.
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Egypt.

Vienna: Consulate, I., Kohlmarkt 8, Mohamed Sourour Bey, C.

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Salzburg: Consulate, Schwarzstraße 7, Hans Breiter, C. G.

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Haiti.

Vienna: Consulate, XIII., Mitisgasse 32, Julius Saft, H. C.

Holy See.

Vienna: Nunciature, IV., Theresianumgasse 31, Mgr. Henri Sibilia, Apostolic Nuncio.

Honduras.

Vienna: Consulate General, I., Seilerstätte 13, Rudolf Spielmann, H. C. G.

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Lithuania.

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Peru.

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San Marino.

Vienna: Consulate General, XIII., Auhofstraße 66, Fritz Smetana, H. C. G.

San Salvador.

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Consular Department of the Legation, IV., Prinz-Eugen-Straße 40, Tahsin Rüstü Bey, Manager.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

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Vienna: Legation, III., Rennweg 3, Dr. Luis Garabelli, E. E. and M. Pl.

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Vienna: Consulate, I., Stubenring 18, Dr. Cristóbal Benitez, C. G.

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Vienna: Legation, I., Annagasse 20, Dr. B. G. Angjelinović, E. E. and M. Pl.

Consular Department of the Legation, I., Annagasse 20.

Graz: Consulate, Schubertstraße 16, Dr. Ljubomir Hadži-Djordjević, C. G.

Klagenfurt: Consulate, Bahnhofstraße 26a, Dr. Niko Mirošević-Sorgo, C. G.

THE AUSTRIAN ABROAD.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration from the territory of the Austrian Republic is a comparatively new departure. While Croats, Slovenes, Slovaks, Poles etc. emigrated from the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, there existed scarcely any emigration movement from the territory of Austria of to-day. The post-war changes in political and economic conditions entailed the starting of an emigration movement from present-day Austria. Consequently the number of Austrian federal citizens living abroad is not very considerable. Many former citizens of the past Monarchy, who are at present citizens of one of the Succession States, are erroneously called "Austrians", though they are not federal citizens of the Austrian Republic. In view of the emigration policy of some foreign countries the confusion as to the meaning of the term "Austrian" is detrimental to the Austrian Republic; in certain foreign countries emigration from certain areas of the former Monarchy (which do not, however, form part of Austria of to-day) was considered undesirable on the ground of sanitary reasons and owing to the low standard both of life and civilisation of the population. The fact that foreign countries do not always discriminate between the citizens of the above mentioned areas of the past Monarchy and the federal

citizens of the Austrian Republic, must therefore be considered as distinctly detrimental to Austria.

The absence of exact knowledge about the standard of civilisation and the sanitary conditions of the population of Austria of to-day was responsible for the fact, that the United States of America applied the same sanitary measures to emigrants from the Austrian Republic as they did in the case of emigrants from Eastern Europe. Later Austria succeeded in her efforts to do away with this treatment and now the Government of the United States places Austrian emigrants on an equal footing with emigrants from Central and Western Europe. The same lack of knowledge probably accounts for the fact that up to the general restriction of immigration into Canada which occurred in August 1930 only certain categories of Austrians were permitted to emigrate to the Dominion of Canada; as distinct from Germany, Austria was not included in the list of the "preferred nations", though Austria is a purely German State and the standing of her population does not differ from her German neighbour, as far as civilisation and sanitary conditions are concerned.

Austrian citizens residing abroad do not as a rule form their own colonies; they usually live scattered among the population of their new country. Naturalisation of emigrants easily takes place and Austria is not opposed to this process of amalgamation; in view of the economic conditions of the mother-country, Austrians who are obliged to make their living abroad are indeed best advised to take up the new citizenship. This tendency however does not exclude the maintenance of moral and economic ties with the old mother-country; the Austrian emigrants are particularly called upon to co-operate in the evolution of friendly and peaceful relations between Austria and foreign countries. The "Österreichischer Auslandsbund" (Austrian Foreign Association) was formed in 1925 under official auspices, with a view of strengthening the links existing between Austrians abroad and in the mother-country. The Auslandsbund does not pursue any political tendency; its field of action is restricted to the assistance of Austrians residing abroad. Membership is also open to foreign citizens.

Emigration from Austria is not restricted at all, the more so as no military conscription exists. The primary aim of the Austrian authorities in emigration affairs is to assist intending emigrants by the co-operation of Austria's own foreign missions and the various foreign immigration boards. The "Österreichisches Wanderungsamt" (Austrian Migration Board) of the Federal Chancellery is engaged in the administration of emigration and immigration.

The total number of emigrants, who have left for over-sea countries from the end of the Great War to the end of 1930 is 66.392; this figure includes 16.175 family members (women and children) of the emigrants. The chief destinations were the following: United States (31.415), Brazil (13.922), Argentina (9904), Canada (5201), Turkey (769), Asiatic Russia (746), Egypt (482), Dutch East Indies (395), Paraguay (344), Palestine (331), French Colonies (318), Uruguay (292), Peru (272), Mexico (265), Australia (222), Chile (209), other parts of the British Empire (192), Ecuador (149), the rest being other countries of destination.

The bulk of Austrian emigrants to the United States left their native country before July 1, 1924, as the U. S. Immigration Quota Law of 1924 reduced the Austrian quota to 785 persons a year. Since that date the flow of Austrian emigrants was chiefly directed to South-America, with the result that Brazil (in place of the United States) headed the list; Canada ranked first during 1927 and 1928; this change is due to the fact that the Dominion Government — through the mediation of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway — undertook, to guarantee employment in Canada for a greater number of Austrians. During the past four years the number of Austrian emigrants to Argentina surpassed the emigration to Brazil, which occupied the second place on the list in 1930. In 1929 the United States in place of Canada headed again the list of the destination countries, since emigration to the United States showed an increase, while that to Canada experienced a decrease. The increase of the emigration to the United States is due to the fact, that from July 1, 1929, the quota hitherto fix ed for the emigration from Austria at 785 persons a year has been increased to 1413 persons a year. On the other hand, the reason for the decrease in emigration to Canada is that the Canadian government restricted the immigration from Central Europe in order to provide more opportunities for work for emigrants from the mother country Great Britain.

The following list indicates the chief occupations of emigrants: agriculture and forestry 15.982, metal industry 2786, mechanical engineering 2486, timber and carving industry 1348, dressmaking and millinery 2269, food production 1447, hotel and restaurant employees (waiters, cooks etc.) 1020, building industry 2717, commercial staff 2545, domestic workers 5602, auxiliary and unskilled workers 4028, clerks and office workers 1449, the rest being other occupations.

No statistics are available with regard to Continental emigration

from Austria; this branch of emigration, though often only of a seasonal character, considerably exceeds the oversea-emigration. The continental emigration movement has in recent years been directed chiefly to Germany, where work was found for a few thousand Austrian unemployed as summer workers on the land. On the basis of agreements with the French government work was found for some thousands of Austrian workmen in France, chiefly metal workers, in 1929 a number of about 2000, in 1930 about 3500. The constant increase in the number of workmen for whom work was found in France through the Austrian Migration Board has naturally led to a considerable increase of those cases in which Austrian workers found employment in France as a result of private initiative and not through the official agency. Compared with these countries the emigration of skilled workmen to other European States, particularly to the Succession States and the Balkan countries is negligible.

The fact that over-sea states are also affected by the universal economic crisis has led to measures being taken particularly during the last months of 1930 which have as their intention the restriction of immigration. The result of this is that the emigration from Austria has been made much more difficult. This is particularly unfortunate for Austria, which as a result of its unhappy position, since the Succession States have been formed, suffers perhaps more than any other country from unemployment and is forced to facilitate for its unemployed the finding of occupations in other countries.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The regulations for the national defence of Austria were determined by the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of the year 1919. By this treaty, conscription in Austria was abolished according to the tendency for general disarmament and only a small army of men, restricted to the number of 30.000, and raised by voluntary enlistment, on the long service system, was allowed. The number and the fighting power of arms permitted by the regulations of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, viz: rifles, machine guns, artillery, and the number of rounds of ammunition for these arms, are exactly determined. The importation of any kind of war material is prohibited, and the use of heavy artillery, aeroplanes for fighting purposes, tanks and poison gas, is forbidden. After having completely fulfilled the requirements of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, Austria is now in a state of practical

disarmament in comparison with other powers which have retained their fighting forces. The unfavourable effect of Austria's one-sided disarmament may be felt if, in the first place, the exposed situation of Austria in the heart of Europe and in the centre of international traffic, is taken into consideration, and if, in the second place, certain inner-political conditions are taken into account, of which the question of unemployment is the most important. The majority of the unemployed includes in many cases a number of men, who would in the ordinary way be serving in the army or be working in the armament factories which after disarmament offer very little opportunity of employment. Of course, the abolishment of conscription is also detrimental to Austria as far as national education and social welfare is concerned.

After the Armistice in 1918 the "Volkswehr" (people's army) was formed. Under the terms of the Austrian Constitution, however, the "Volkswehr" was abolished and the regular Federal Army was newly established. With reference to the obligations of the Treaty of Saint-Germain as well as the saving policy prevailing in Austria, the formation of the new army was connected with great difficulties, which were aggravated by the internal political difficulties in the army question. The creator of the Federal Army was Herr Carl Vaugoin, the Federal Minister for Military Affairs, who, in spite of many difficulties, made out of the army a reliable instrument for the use of the government. It was he who developed the idea of patriotism as a firm foundation of military discipline in the forces and it was this psychological change in the mentality of the soldiers, which increased the efficiency in both discipline and training.

The new Federal Army has its footing on the old traditions of the former army, which was brought to highest efficiency during the Great War. This is the reason why even today the regiments of the Federal Army have still retained the names of certain regiments of the old army, which were recruited from the same districts. The same traditional military marches and regimental anniversaries are respected. As a special duty the Federal Army pays reverence to old comrades killed in the War.

The Austrian Federal Army consists of six brigades which are formed of Infantry (Alpine Jäger, Field Jäger), Jäger Cycle Troops, Light Artillery, Dragoons, Engineers (incl. special formations such as Pioneers, Telegraph Formations, Automobile- and Transport Troops). The brigades are recruited from the various Federal Countries, and

are named accordingly, for instance: The Styrian Brigade Nr. 5. The command of each brigade is the highest military authority and is only dependent on the Federal Ministry for Military Affairs. The Army Inspectorate is entrusted with the supervision of the entire training of the Federal Army. According to the Constitution Act 1929 the Federal President of the Republic is the head of the army, while the Federal Minister for Military Affairs performs the functions of the actual commander.

The ranks of the army are filled by voluntary enlistment, and recruiting takes place annually in all parts of the country. As there is a strong tendency to enter the army on the part of the male population and the number of recruits is limited, the young soldiers are picked with great care. Army officers are trained at the military college at Enns in Upper-Austria. After four years service in the ranks soldiers can acquire officers' patents, provided that they have the matriculation certificate of a public school. Failing to produce this certificate, they are admitted to the rank of officer only after longer service.

The Austrian Federal Army has introduced uniforms which are similar to those of the German army. As a sign of respect to old traditions, the new army has been provided with banners and flags, which in many cases have been dedicated by the Federal Countries or by associations of ex-soldiers of the former Austro-Hungarian Army.

The long-service system of the Austrian Federal Army has caused the Federal Ministry for Military Affairs to make provisions for the future civil employment of ex-army men. A part of the troops are instructed in useful crafts, while in army service, so that a change of occupation after quitting the ranks presents no great difficulties. Other groups of military persons are placed after leaving the army in public offices of the Federal Government, the Federal Countries and the various municipalities, where they generally find life employment in the gendarmerie, the police forces, custom offices, federal railway- postal and telegraph-services, and other public institutions.

Under the terms of the Army Acts the Federal Army has to defend the frontiers, maintain public order and security, and render assistance in cases of disasters and accidents. In many instances the Federal Army has aided the civil authorities in a very satisfactory way. As a fact, the Federal Army was of great service to the nation for the defence of the Burgenland frontiers at the critical time of the plebiscite which took place in 1920 according to the provisions of the Treaty of Saint Germain to determine the boundary between

Austria and Hungary. Special advantages have been derived from the employment of Austrian troops in cases of floods which occur frequently in the Alpine countries. In 1929 the number of work hours devoted to auxiliary services exceeded 300.000. Besides these services the Federal Army has carried out valuable work for the benefit of the public, as the laying of roads and building of bridges.

The Austrian Federal Army rendered great help to the governing authorities during the last years when public order was frequently threatened by political street demonstrations. In every case the Austrian Federal Army exhibited exemplary discipline, and order was easily maintained by ordinary methods of dealing with crowds.

It may be mentioned that the Austrian Federal Army cultivates also the scientific side of military knowledge, and its own journal "Militärwissenschaftliche Mitteilungen Wien" has world-wide reputation and circulation in all countries. The work compiled by the Austrian General staff on „Oesterreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg" ("The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy's Last War") is also published with the assistance of the Vienna War Archives by the same service.

Special attention is paid by the Federal Army authorities to soldiers' sports, and members of the forces have been very successful at international sporting meetings.

The Austrian Army, it is true, is limited by the regulations of the Treaty of Saint-Germain numerically and with regard to armaments, and the budget makes only a small allowance for its maintenance, but everthing has been done for its efficiency.

POLICE AND GENDARMERY IN AUSTRIA.

During the Middle-Ages and the beginning of modern times the Vienna citizens had themselves to keep order and public safety by organising special watches for that purpose. Later, when the well-to-do citizens were tired of this duty, they hired substitutes for it. These substitutes became in the course of time special officers of public safety, and were called since 1563 "Wiener Stadtguardia" (Vienna Municipal Guards), being organised in a military way and subordinated to the sovereign. The Municipial Guards were supported sometimes by an organisation, called "Städtische Rumor-, Tag- und Nachtwache". Later on two regiments took the place of the "Municipal Guards" until 1776, when the Imperial- and Royal Military Guard was established. In 1782 a special authority, called "Polizei-

oberdirektion" (Police superior directory) was created for the purposes of the police. This authority was from 1848—1852 called "Stadthauptmannschaft" and then adopted the name "Police Directory" (Polizeidirektion), which is still in use to-day.

Similar police-directories were established also in the capital-towns of the different provinces.

When general conscription was introduced it was no longer convenient to supply the military police from the ranks of the regular army. Therefore the police forces were organised as a special civil corps with military organisation and uniforms, according to the models of the London and Paris police. In 1872 the corps of police-agents in plain clothes was created.

The Austrian police authorities, as they were established in 1850, are still in force. The Austrian gendarmery was created in 1849, being at first part of the army like the military police and later transformed in 1918 into a civil corps of safety.

According to the present Constitution, the safeguarding of public order is in the hands of the Federal Government, both regarding legislation and administration. Special Federal authorities are entrusted with the execution of police regulations. These local police-authorities are: the Federal Police-Directories of Vienna, Graz, Linz and Salzburg, and the Federal Police-Commissariats in Klagenfurt, Eisenstadt, Wiener Neustadt and Steyr. Further, Federal Police-Commissariats will be established in near future in Villach and other towns. In all other places the police duties are carried out by the "Bezirkshauptmannschaften" (local-district authorities) and by the authorities of towns under own municipial rule. The next higher authority is represented by the Landeshauptmänner (Local Governors), who in their turn are subject to the instructions issued by the Bundeskanzleramt (Federal Chancellery).

Besides the safeguarding of order and public safety, these authorities have to deal also with the following matters which are expressly submitted to them: the registration of the population, the passports and the registration of foreigners, the watch over meetings and societies, the police-control of the Press, the control of arms and ammunition, the regulation of street traffic. Roads belonging to a Federal Country or to a municipality are administrated in agreement with the respective local-governments according to general rules laid down by the Federal Government. Moreover the police has to deal with theatre, cinema, and other matters concerning public entertainments, and at its suggestion licences are granted by the

local authorities. Finally, the police controls the inns and public-houses, hired-vehicles, and enforces the traffic regulations.

The police, moreover, deal with violations of the commercial laws, administer the police penal law, decide about the deportation of undesirable aliens, exercise police control over certain individuals in special cases, and provide evidence in support of the Criminal-courts. The Vienna police are especially active in the interest of youthful persons, drunkards, prostitutes, and would-be suicides. Special women police agents attend to these duties.

The Federal police authorities employ uniformed and plain clothes men (uniformed police officers and detectives). The other authorities employ the gendarmery, the Municipal police-authorities the Municipal police. The police are recruited from volunteers, who have to pass severe tests; many of them are ex-soldiers. Detectives are recruited mostly from the ranks of the uniformed police. The Federal Police-Directory in Vienna employs 7278 uniformed police officers, among whom 300 are mounted, 560 City-Guards, 200 railway-gendarmes, and 758 detectives belonging to the criminal police in plain clothes. Thus there are in Vienna with a population of 1,8 millions inhabitants 209 citizens to each policeman. The Graz Directory of Police employs 646 police officers, 90 detectives, the Linz Police-Directory 296 policemen and 55 detectives, the Police-Directory Salzburg 174 policemen and 34 criminal police detectives. There are 5906 officers of the gendarmery on the whole territory of the Republic. The number of the Municipal Police depends upon the size of the town in question, and is generally comparatively small. The Federal Government is entitled to control the local police of the municipalities and to put right any errors by directions to the local governor (Landeshauptmann) or by the mission of special organs entrusted with inspection duties. Armed municipal forces can only be raised with the consent of the Federal Chancellor.

The Austrian police are armed with Steyr-pistols, swords and batons. In exceptional cases they are equipped with rifles and steel-helmets. The gendarmes are armed with Steyr-pistols, carbines, and swords. Both services make use of motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, wireless telegraphy, and police-dogs when executing their duties. In case of disturbances armoured cars, machine-guns, aeroplanes, and apparatus for tear-gas are at the disposal of the Vienna police.

Should, however, the constitutional rule of the Republic or

public order and safety be threatened, the police-authorities are at liberty to invite the military support of the Federal Army, which is 20,000 men strong.

All members of the police- and gendarmery forces are thoroughly trained for their duties. For the instruction of the higher police officials a special college has been established at the Vienna Federal Police -Head-Quarters, which is officially termed "School for Criminology". A similar school is in Graz for the training of gendarmery officers. In order to keep the men fit great attention is devoted to sports, of which athletics, gymnastics, swimming, football, jiu-jitsu etc., are particularly popular.

The Directory of the Vienna Federal Police is the Police headquarters in many cases for the whole of Austria. It issues the "Zentral-Polizei-Blatt" a paper containing warrants, and it is its further duty to look after the registers of all offenders and criminals in Austria. Besides, the Vienna Police Directory keeps registers of finger-prints, of persons guilty of socalled "white-slave" traffic, of dealers in obscene literature. Furthermore it looks after the registration of foreign motor-cars, watches over poison regulations, and interferes in cases of false coinage, false passports, and international crime. The "International Commission of Criminal Police" has its headquarters at the Vienna Police Directory.

It must be finally stated that the Austrian Federal Police, together with the Gendarmery, is in a position to prevent any attempt to disturb the peace and order, thanks to its discipline, powers, efficiency, and equipment.

ORGANISATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE LAW-COURTS.

The following statements deal with the main features of civil and criminal proceedings of the Austrian law-courts.

a) CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.

The present Austrian Civil Procedure Act came into force on the lst January 1898. This Law, which is inseparably connected with the name of its framer, Franz Klein, has completely modernised civil proceedings in Austria.

The following categories of law-courts are established and entrusted with the administration of civil law: the District-Courts,

the Departmental and Provincial Law Courts, the High Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Appeal. The appended table shows the division of work between the first two categories of the Austrian civil law-courts.

	Law suits concerning pecuniary claims not exceeding	Other specified categories of law suits and affairs
District-Courts Departmental and Provincial Law-Courts	1500 Austrian Schilling (£ 43½, or $ 211)	Illegitimacy (of birth) — controversies about rents and lease, affairs relating to inheritance, guardianship, trusteeship; land-register
a) before a single judge	From 1.500 to 10.000 Austrian Schilling (£ 290; $ 1400)	Divorce and separation of marriage
b) before a board of three judges	Pecuniary claims exceeding 10.000 Austrian Schilling[1]	Legitimacy of birth; nullity of marriage
c) before a board of three judges	Appeals from the District-Courts	

There are three High Courts of Appeal (in Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck) which act as courts of appeal from judgments passed by the Departmental and Provincial Law-Courts. The Supreme Court of Appeal in Vienna acts as the final court of appeal against decisions passed by the High Courts of Appeal and the Departmental and Provincial Law Courts.

There are fifteen Departmental and Provincial Law-Courts in Austria and a special Commercial Law-Court is established in Vienna. Lay assessors are attached to the Commercial Law-Court and to those benches of judges of the Departmental and Provincial Law-Courts which are engaged in commercial and mining affairs. No lay assessors are sit at the High Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Appeal.

[1] The parties have, however, the option of signing an agreement to the effect that pecuniary claims exceeding 10.000 Austrian Schilling are to be decided by a single judge.

Courts of Trade have been established in a number of places where industries are to be found. These Courts are called upon to decide controversies between employers and employees arising out of labour contracts. The boards of the Courts of Trade are composed of a professional judge and two lay assessors, representing the employers and employees respectively.

Civil proceedings in Austria are based on the principles of publicity, immediacy, oral and ex-offo proceedings. Actions must be submitted in writing. So far as the proceedings before the Departmental and Provincial Law Courts are concerned, the Court fixes the "first term" (erste Tagsatzung) enabling the parties to settle the law suit by an agreement, or abandonment, or acknowledgement. If the case is not settled in this manner, the defendant is asked to submit a written answer to the case and afterwards a term for the verbal trial of the action will be fixed.

Lawyers are independent of the judicial authorities; they are organised in their own local Chambers of Lawyers. Public Notaries are distinct from the lawyers; they are appointed by the Minister of Justice.

b) CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal proceeding in Austria is based on the Criminal Procedure Act of the 23rd May 1873, which was elaborated by the famous jurist Julius Glaser. The original wording of the Act was repeatedly amended. Since military penal procedure was abolished in 1920, the Criminal Procedure Act, 1873, is also applied to the prosecution of persons in active military service.

There are three categories of penal law courts of first instance: the Courts of Assizes, the Lay Assessor's Courts, and the District Courts. The first two categories of courts are established at the Departmental and Provincial Law Courts.

The Courts of Assizes consist of twelve jury-men and a bench of three professional judges. These courts deliver verdicts in all cases of political crimes and offences: to quote the following: high-treason, disturbance of public order, riot, insurrection, violence against the working of law-courts, public authorities, legislative and certain other public bodies and assemblies; before the Courts of Assizes cases also of murder, manslaughter and such crimes are tried in which the minimum punishment is ten year's imprisonment. The jury bench is called upon to answer the question of guilt while the board of judges passes sentence as to the term of punishment.

The Lay Assessors' Courts are composed of two professional judges and two lay assessors who jointly deliberate and decide. All the crimes and offences, which are not reserved to the Courts of Assize, fall within the sphere of competence of the Lay Assessors' Courts.

The District-Courts, where the judgment is delivered by a single judge, decide in cases of trespasses, i. e., in cases in which the accused is liable to be punished by at most six months imprisonment.

The jury-men and lay-assessors are picked by lot out of an annual list which is compiled on a very broad basis, with the co-operation of the communities, district authorities and law-courts.

Boards of four judges, which are established at the Departmental and Provincial Law Courts, act as courts of appeal against judgments passed by the District-Courts, boards of five judges established at the Supreme Law Court act as courts of appeal against the verdicts given by the Courts of Assizes and Lay Assessors Courts, in so far as the appeal is founded on a plea of nullity. If the appeal against the verdicts of the two latter courts refers to the sentence or claims for damages, one of the three High Courts of Appeal acts as court of appeal. No appeal whatever is admitted against decisions of the Courts of Assizes and Lay Assessors Courts, in so far as the question of fact is concerned.

A special Law Court for youthful offenders is established in Vienna. This court combines the functions of a district-court with that of a provincial-court. The lay assessors, called upon to interfere in cases of juvenile offences, are selected from a list which comprises only specially trained people or persons engaged in practical education. The Law Court for Juveniles deals with offences committed by persons under 18 years of age.

It is a rule that criminal prosecution is started at the indictment of the public prosecutor (attorney), who is subordinated to the Minister of Justice. In a number of cases of minor offences the prosecution is, however, only started at the request of the claiman

All criminal actions comprise are dealt with in a preparatory hearing and at the chief trial. The latter is based on the principles of immediacy, of verbal proceedings, and publicity. There are, however, a number of exceptions ato this rule especially in the proceedings before the Courts of Appeal second instance. The same applies to the procedure in the case of juveniles.

The accused must be represented by a counsel for the defence

in trials before the Courts of Assize and in all cases in which the minimum punishment exceeds five years of imprisonment. The intervention of defending counsels is also compulsory at the proceedings of the Law Court for youthful offenders in Vienna.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Of the whole population of Austria 90 per cent. are Roman Catholics, while 10 per cent. are Protestants, Jews, Secularists and some other denominations.

Full freedom of religious belief and public worship is granted by the Constitution to every individual. Any persons having completed their 14th year wishing to leave the church entirely or to change their denomination, have the option of doing so simply by notifying the proper authorities to this effect.

All citizens, without respect to religion, are equal before the law. The enjoyment and exercise of civic and political rights and duties as well as the filling of official positions is independent of a person's religious belief.

As to the relation of the state to the various churches and religious bodies it may be said that in Austria there is no separation between the state and the church, but that a recognised state church does not exist.

The state considers the single religious denominations equally as legally recognised bodies upon the fulfilment of certain specified conditions. Every religious body possesses the legal right of control of its internal affairs, but is subject to a special supervision by the state beyond the ordinary laws governing every public body. According to its importance each religious organisation is endowed with special privileges e. g. security of their property, the right of exacting contributions from their members, while the functioneries of such bodies enjoy special protection in the execution of their duties. As far as their financial needs are regularly supplied out of public funds, they are provided for by law or special legal right, otherwise they must be self-supporting.

Without special recognition by the state as a religious body, no such associations have legal status, as the Austrian law does not provide for the creation of religious bodies under the associations law.

Nevertheless, the members of such religious denominations

enjoy the right of meeting for the exercise of their religious beliefs within the bounds of morality and public order.

The most important legally recognised religious bodies in Austria are:

1. The Roman-Catholic Church (Latin, Greek and Armenian rite): Archbishopric Vienna (for Vienna and the Eastern half of Lower-Austria—the Burgenland is joined as an Apostolic Administration), with the Suffragan Bishoprics St. Pölten (for the Western half of Lower-Austria) and Linz (for Upper-Austria). Archbishopric Salzburg (for Salzburg and a part of Tyrol) with the Suffragan Bishoprics Seckau (for Styria, episcopal see in Graz) and Gurk (for Carinthia, episcopal see in Klagenfurt). Furthermore the Apostolic Nuntiatures in Innsbruck (for the rest of Tyrol) and Feldkirch (Vorarlberg).

2. The Protestant Church, Augsburg and Helvetic Confession, with 3 Governing Bodies for the Augsburg and 1 for the Helvetic Confession.

3. The Jewish Denomination organised in single public worship districts.

4. The Old-Catholic Church.

5. The Greek-Oriental Church organised on a national basis.

The Catholic religious orders are represented in Austria besides the mendicant orders (Franciscan, Dominican, Capuchin) above all by the Benedictine, Cistercian, Praemonstrat, regulared canons. The monasteries of these latter orders belong historically, culturally and artistically to the most important sights of Austria. Apart from these there are in Austria numerous younger orders and congregations, who concern themselves especially with the spiritual welfare and education (e.g. the Jesuits), sick nursing (e.g. the Barmherzige Brüder) and social welfare. Various female organisations work along the same lines.

Concerning the Protestant Church a number of institutions for the care of the youth, the sick and old aged exist.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA.

1. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Austrian educational system aims at fully satisfying the desire for the education of its population.

Children under school age are cared for in many kindergartens, maintained by the "Länder" (Federal Countries), communities, or by private funds.

According to the "Reichsvolksschulgesetz" (Imperial Act for Elementary Schools) of 1869, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 are bound to attend some authorized school. In 1930, of a number of 762.787 children between 6 and 14, 597.061 attended public elementary schools, and 96.551 the public "Hauptschulen" (principal schools). Private elementary schools (most of them certified as efficient) were attended by a number of 27.696, and private "Hauptschulen" by 10.073 children, while 26.271 pupils of higher schools were dispensed from attendance at the elementary schools. A number of 4001 children physically or mentally defective remained without instruction, while 779 were educated at home. Only the number of 355 children (including many young gipsies in the Burgenland), were not attending school for a time.

As far as elementary schools are concerned, the number of classes depends on the number of children attending the individual school. Accordingly, elementary schools comprise from one to eight classes, the number of classes and that of years spent at school being, in the latter case, naturally the same. In more simply organized village schools children of all ages are assembled in a single class. According to age, however, they are divided into sections, which are instructed partly together, partly separately.

The curricula of elementary schools are adjusted to the different forms of organisation mentioned above. Nevertheless, there is a certain unity with regard to the main principles of education. The special education of girls, too, is taken into consideration in different ways.

In towns and larger villages, the Hauptschule with its four classes takes the place of the last four classes of the elementary school (which normally has eight classes). The Hauptschule has as its object, by providing curricula with wider demands of its own, to afford pupils a complete education beyond the range of elementary schools, and to prepare them either directly for practical life, or for special schools. In addition, the Hauptschule enables exceptionally bright pupils to enter the fifth class of secondary schools at the age of 14.

Elementary teachers are instructed in training colleges, which provide the professional knowledge necessary, at the same time serving as a basis for the development of educational individuality. These training colleges have now been about sixty years in existence, and have, by a series of innovations, been brought up to the modern standard. Having passed the final examination of a training college, elementary teachers, after two years' probation, have to pass another

examination before they are granted the definite right of teaching. Teachers of the Hauptschulen are required to hold a special government certificate.

To prepare pupils for University studies and for admission into certain professions, there are several kinds of secondary schools with a course of study extending over eight years. The gymnasia specialise in classical studies, while the realschulen give instruction in mathematics, natural science, and modern languages. The realgymnasia, too, specialise in mathematics, natural science and modern languages, but also teach classical subjects. In 1930, the number of secondary schools in Austria was as follows: gymnasia 47, realgymnasia 69, realschulen 37, and special middle schools for girls ("Frauenoberschulen") 7 (respectively 4), this being a total of about 160 schools with accomodation for 36.965 boys and 15.904 girls.

There are also three State Commercial Academies, in Graz, Linz and Innsbruck, and five private Commercial Academies, four in Vienna and one in Klagenfurt, with a total number of 4.369 scholars registered.

In addition there is a large number of schools which prepare the pupils for special callings.

All these secondary institutions are maintained by the state and (rarely) by the provinces, by towns or private individuals.

The Mittelschulgesetz (Act concerning the Middle Schools), which put an end to the search for new forms of organisation, has fully succeeded in establishing a rational basis of education. With all types of secondary schools, the first form is now specially adapted to the needs of pupils coming out of the elementary schools; no foreign language is taught there, while a thorough instruction in the mother tongue is a feature. Apart from a foreign language (Latin or of the modern languages French, English, or Italian), and certain trifling differences in the fourth class, the same subjects are taught in the lower forms of all types. In this way, a change of type with a view of correcting a wrong choice of school is made possible even after four years of secondary school. Bright pupils of the Hauptschule are also allowed to enter the corresponding forms of secondary schools.

By the establishment of the so called Aufbauschulen, farmers' children, who are not in a position to attend secondary schools, are enabled to go up to universities after five years' study. In a similar manner, Middle Schools for Workers at Graz and Linz provide special evening courses for persons over seventeen following an

occupation, who wish to attend Universities afterwards. By these measures taken in a truly social spirit the road to higher education is made free to every gifted man or woman with a desire for knowledge.

Particular attention has been paid to the education of girls, for whom a number of secondary schools have existed for a long time, by the introduction of the co-educational system as well as by the institution of new special secondary schools for girls. These new schools, besides giving thorough instruction, have as their object the bringing home to girls the connection between the subjects taught, and life in general, the nature of body and mind, and the care for the happiness of mankind. From this type of school, an essential improvement of girls' education is to be expected.

Those forms of organisation mentioned above were filled with new life by the introduction of the curricula of June 1, 1928.

The firm wish to inspire the rising generation with a modern spirit is a feature of these new schemes. Accordingly, a secondary school not only aims at training mind and memory, but endeavours, within the limits of its facilities, to take care of the young as a whole and to enable the full development of juvenile individuality. It has as its definite object, at which it aims by means of new methods, the training of the will and the cultivation of the personality. It promotes the desire for development of the healthy and talented youth, expressed in the creative impulse of manual work and drawing. A good instruction is community singing which helps to cultivate the soul and to produce a sense of comradeship.

Though hampered by the fact that nearly all the secondary schools are day-schools only, physical education is duly cared for by gymnastics, afternoons for sports and games, as well as by regular holidays for excursions etc. Special efforts are being made to encourage swimming and to make it as general and popular as possible. In addition, all medical help and supervision possible is provided for the benefit of children.

Educational and cultural matters in general are superintended by the Ministry of Education, while school councils of the provinces, towns and villages are in charge of local and individual matters of education. The smallest educational unit is the body of teachers, with the headmaster of each school acting as chairman, while the interests of the parents are represented by parents' associations.

Among secondary schools the Federal Boarding Schools occupy an important position insofar as they are boarding schools and

insofar they are under the immediate direction of the Ministry of Education. Four of the schools, viz. those for boys in Vienna XIII, Traiskirchen, Wiener Neustadt and Liebenau have been established in the place of former military schools. The two Federal Boarding Schools for girls in Vienna XVII and Vienna III already existed before the War. They were founded in the reign of Maria Theresa and Josef II. The first of these was intended for the education of officers' daughters who wished to become teachers and governesses, the second fulfilled the same purpose for the daughters of civil servants.

The Federal Boarding Schools were founded with the purpose of providing higher education for gifted children, whose material circumstances would otherwise not have allowed them to enjoy such an education. Orphans, children in poor circumstances or such as have no secondary school in their neighbourhood, and further the children of Austrian citizens living abroad are given preference, provided that they show evidence of possessing gifts above the average. School fees are comparatively low (at present about 1000 Schilling a year, in which of course clothing and other equipment of the pupil is not included) and they are even reduced proportionately with the income of poorer parents.

The instruction provided here is not widely different from that of ordinary secondary schools. A special feature of these schools, however, is the importance attached to education as a whole. The staff is composed of men who are not merely secondary school teachers, but are at the same time supervisors living in the school.

The principles of education are those of the German "Landerziehungsheime" of Hermann Lietz, who found the inspiration for his work in the English school Abbotshome, where he was a master, so that the Federal Public Schools are based indirectly on English educational ideas, which, however, have been adapted to Austrian circumstances.

The chief principle of education is the development of all a child's latent powers and not only of his mental qualities. Physical education plays, therefore, an important part, although the sporting aspect of it is not so stressed as in English schools and aims at a fairly high average performance rather than the setting up of individual records. To this end a system has been introduced by which the total achievements of a group, but not the record achievements of single pupils are taken into account. English people may found it interesting to note that handball has taken place of football.

A peculiarly typical note is to be found in the products of pupils art and crafts activity, which give evidence of the Austrian's artistic gifts, so that numerous examples of real children's art have been produced. By the side of bookbinding, modelling, wood-cuts, etching, lithography, metal-work, photography etc., handicrafts such as locksmith-work, carpentery, rug-making, basket-weaving as well as household-work and gardening are engaged in. A large amount of time is devoted to musical and theatrical activities. Here, as with those mentioned above, importance is attached to the independent creative activity of the pupil. At the same time the importance of his working not for himself alone, but for the community is stressed. In this way those schools occupy a special position in the Austrian educational system and are in some ways comparable with the English Public Schools.

A detailed account in English of the Federal Public Schools has been published by the "Österreichische Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst in Vienna" with the title "The Austrian Educational Institutes" by Beryl Parker.

A short English prospectus: "The Federal Boarding Schools of Austria" can be had gratis of the Zentraldirektion der österreichischen Bundeserziehungsanstalten im Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Vienna, I., Minoritenplatz 5.

2. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION, THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, ADULT EDUCATION ETC.

Austria's university life can look back upon more than half a thousand years' magnificent and venerable history. The principle on which Austrian universities are built is that they provide both facilities for research in all branches of learning and at the same time comprehensive instruction. Both as regards the reputation of their professors and of the up-to-date equipment they are second to none of the great centres of European culture and learning. With the only exception of the University of Commerce (see the article "Commercial Associations"), they are run and maintained by the state.

The following list gives a survey of Austrian universities and academies:

I. Universities.

A) The University of Vienna (founded in 1365, number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 11.911).

B) The University of Graz (founded in 1586, number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 2281).

C) The University of Innsbruck (founded in 1673, number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 2450).

D) The Theological Faculty for Roman-Catholics at Salzburg (founded in 1625, number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 145).

The Austrian Universities comprise faculties for theology, law and political science, medicine, and philosophy.

At the University of Vienna, in addition to the Roman-Catholic faculty of theology, there is also a Protestant faculty.

The philosophical faculties of Austria's universities include not only philosophy and classical learning, but also mathematics and natural science.

II. "Technische Hochschulen" (Universities of Engineering).

A) The "Technische Hochschule" (University of Engineering) in Vienna (founded in 1815, number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 3310), which is divided into five faculties comprising civil engineering, architecture, mechanical engineering (with subdivisions for construction of machines, electrical engineering, and marine engineering), technical chemistry (including technical chemistry and heating- and gas-technicology), and a general faculty (with subdivisions for technical physics, and for geodesy, together with a course for insurance mathematics).

B) The "Technische Hochschule" (University of Engineering) at Graz (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 813), comprising civil engineering (with a subdivision for geodesy), architecture, mechanical engineering, and chemistry.

C) The "Hochschule für Bodenkultur" (University of Agriculture and Forestry) in Vienna (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 413), affording courses of study in agriculture, forestry, and agricultural engineering.

D) The "Montanistische Hochschule" (University of Mining) at Leoben (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 275).

III. The "Tierärztliche Hochschule" (University of Veterinary Science) in Vienna (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 301).

IV. Academies of Art.

A) The "Akademie der bildenden Künste" (Academy of Arts) in Vienna (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 279).

B) The "Akademische Meisterschule für Medailleurkunst", (Academic Masterschool for engravers of medals) in Vienna (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 8).

C) The "Fachhochschule für Musik und darstellende Kunst" (Academy of Music and Dramatic Art) in Vienna (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 237).

V. The "Hochschule für Welthandel" (University of Commerce Trade) (number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 2267).

VI. The "Konsularakademie" (Consular Academy) (founded in 1754, number of students during the winter-term 1930/31: 88), affording, in a course of study extending over two years, a training for the diplomatic service.

Students desiring admission to a regular course of study at an Austrian university, are, as a rule, required to have passed through an Austrian "Mittelschule" (secondary school), or a similar school abroad, and to hold a leaving certificate of any such school. As a matter of course, students of other Universities (Academies) of a similar character are admitted.

The universities of Austria, being especially a leading centre of learning for the countries of Central Europe and the East, have always proved a big attraction for foreign students. During the winter-term of 1930/31, the percentage of foreign students attending universities in Vienna, was as follows:

"Technische Hochschule" (University of Engineering) in Vienna: 15 per cent., "Hochschule für Bodenkultur" (University of Agriculture and Forestry: 24·4 per cent., "Akademie der bildenden Künste" (Academy of Arts) 10 per cent., "Tierärztliche Hochschule" (University of Veterinary Science): 46·8 per cent., "Hochschule für Welthandel" (University of Commerce Trade): 42·2 per cent., "Konsularakademie" (Consular Academy): 69 per cent. At the "Montanistische Hochschule" (University of Mining) at Leoben: 36·9 per cent. of students were foreigners.

Thus Austrian Universities make their influence felt far beyond the borders of the country and fulfil a European mission.

The "Akademie der Wissenschaften" (Academy of Science) in Vienna (founded in 1857) has as its object the furthering of knowledge and learning either by independent research of its members, or by offering encouragement and material help to the efforts of scholars, who are non-members. A series of purely scientific papers is published every year, in the so-called "Mitteilungen". The Academy of Science

includes one division for mathematics and natural science and another for philosophy and history, comprising a total of 66 active, 160 corresponding and 24 honorary members. Election to membership is entailed only by extraodinary accomplishments in science.

The affairs of the Academy are transacted by the chairman, a deputy-chairman, and two secretaries elected by a full meeting of the Academy.

The Academy owns a collection of phonograms, the radium-institute of Vienna (used at the same time by the University of Vienna), and an experimental biological station.

Free adult education, as supplementary to the instruction available at school is carefully provided for in two different ways. There is a free educational movement rooted in the needs of the people, and fostered by spontaneous efforts of individuals, which, as early as in the beginning of the 20th century, produced striking results as to popular courses at the Vienna University, courses in evening schools and popular libraries. In addition, adult education has been officially encouraged by the foundation of the "Deutsch-österreichische Volksbildungsamt", which is now a special department (Volksbildungsstelle) in the Ministry of Education and by the appointment of special "Volksbildungsreferenten" (advisers for public educational matters) in the individual federal countries. These institutions are engaged in the state-supervision of educational institutions which already exist, and in securing the continuity of private educational work. Their aim is to watch similar efforts abroad, and to make use of the results attained, to inspire popular educational work and to promote existing educational tendencies by financial, organisatory, and moral support. By cooperative work, the freedom of development necessary as well as continuity and a strong public support, are ensured.

Adult education as provided by evening schools of the people has become of historical importance mainly in Vienna ("Volkstümliche Universitätskurse in Wien, Graz und Innsbruck", "Wiener Volksbildungsverein", "Volksbildungshaus Wiener Urania", "Volkshochschule Volksheim", "Volkslesehalle", "Abend-Volkshochschule des Volksbundes der Katholiken Österreichs", "Kulturarbeit des Deutschen Schulvereines Südmark", "Sozialdemokratische Bildungszentrale", "Freie Vereinigung für technische Volksbildung", etc.), but is now spreading rapidly over the towns of the Federal Countries. Austria possesses two Volkshochschulheime, St. Martin in Styria for the training of evening school teachers for the country and

the Bäuerliche Volksbildungsheim Hubertendorf in Lower-Austria directed by the Ministry of Education, which serves principally as an educational institution for young people in the country.

The official service of lantern slides and films for educational purposes of the Ministry of Education, comprising 75.000 pictures ready for hire, has been enlarged during last year by a separate department for instructive films and for the examination of films with regard to their educational qualities. These services are widely used by all evening schools for the people, by schools in general and by individual lecturers. Moving pictures, too, are now being used for public education. At Whitsun 1931 the III. International Educational Film Conference took place in Vienna, at which there were 350 people present, representing 21 countries. The conference owes much to the active support of the Federal Ministry for Education.

Popular libraries are to be found in urban as well as in rural districts. Official help is provided by special courses of instruction, educational journeys of librarians, the institution of wandering libraries, by gifts of books to rural libraries, and by the publication of the "Deutsche Hausbücherei" (German Home-Library). There are popular standard libraries in Vienna, at Wiener-Neustadt, Krems, Eisenstadt and Wels.

The cultivation of popular art, too, is a feature of public education in Austria. Folk-music, dancing, songs, and games are favoured as well as concerts for young people, plays, amateur theatricals, and puppet plays.

Further, the growth of free adult education is encouraged by the meetings of Austrian and German evening school teachers arranged by the Ministry of Education by subsidizing educational journeys etc. and by the publication of a monthly called "Volksbildung" (Adult Education).

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF AUSTRIA 1918—1931.

The boundaries of present-day Austria were determined by the Treaty of Saint Germain; the independent states of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were formed out of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, while other parts of the Monarchy fell to Rumania, Yugoslavia, Poland and Italy (cf. "Situation and Population of Austria" and "Austria's Foreign Policy"). Austria-Hungary had been to a great extent a self-supporting economic unit. This was clearly shown

by the fact that foreign trade was inconsiderable. Agriculture in the East, in Bohemia and Moravia, and industry in the West supplemented each other; while a rich supply of raw materials for the latter was at hand. Banking and commerce were concentrated in Vienna. This economic unit was completely torn asunder; Austria was cut off from those districts which had supplied her with foodstuffs; industry was separated from its most important sources and markets.

Banking and commerce, too, were cut off from their former fields of action. Economic relationships were, it is true, not completely strangled (cf. "Banking in Austria"), but were greatly hampered by new tariff walls erected by the Succession States with the object of becoming as self-supporting as possible. This is the chief reason why Austria's favourable geographic position as a connecting link between all parts of Europe has not yet been as fully developed as it might be.

Apart from iron-ore and other but less important ores, Austria has retained comparatively little of her former mineral wealth (cf. "Natural Resources"). Particularly is there little coal (cf. "Utilization of Water Power in Austria"). A large number of works engaged in the textile, glass and sugar industries have fallen to the other Succession States, while in other branches of industry, on the other hand, such large means of production have remained to Austria that their full capacity can not be made use of because of the small home market (for a discussion of these problems cf. "Austria's Industries"). While industry has been highly developed in and around Vienna and in Upper-Styria, the rest of Austria shows an essentially agrarian character, and the large forests are of great importance for Austrian economics (cf. "Agriculture and Forestry").

The economic development of the new state was at first determined by the difficulties which arose out of the altered conditions brought about by the peace, the making good of war-time damage and the adaptation to new conditions of production and selling. Further, the first years were influenced by the depreciation of currency which, it is true, gave some new life to economic activities but which hindered healthy development. It may be stated that for the first four years after the armistice Austria struggled day for day for her very life as an independent political and economic unit. As all the State assets were in pawn to the Reparation Commission until 1922 and the Government was not able to resort to ordinary loan transactions in order to finance food imports, relief credits had to be granted with the help of the Supreme Economic Council and afterwards through the

International Committee for Relief Credits. A total debt of 848 million Schilling (some £ 24·5 millions) resulted from imports of food and raw material the first years following the armistice[1].

The first turning point came in October 1922, when Dr. Seipel, the Federal Chancellor, signed the League's Reconstruction Scheme (cf. "Austria's Foreign Policy") under which Austria received a loan of 650 million Goldkronen. The State was pledged to follow certain lines in financial administration; an independent note-issuing institute, the Austrian National Bank, was established, which began its activities in January 1923. At the beginning of 1925 a new currency unit, the Schilling, was introduced, the value of which was reckoned as equal to 10.000 Papierkronen or 0·694 Goldkronen (cf. "Public Finances" and "The Austrian National Bank").

The Austrian scheme of reconstruction marked, indeed, the beginning of a fresh era of international co-operation. The outstanding feature of the various State-reconstructions, which have been arranged on the Austrian model, is the fact, that they have transformed into attractive investment business what formerly was more or less in the nature of international relief actions.

Let us briefly review the financial and economic situation on the Continent on the eve of Austria's appeal to the League in September 1922. The World Economic Congress held in Genoa in April 1922 was unable to suggest immediate practical measures to secure the economic consolidation. Not a single continental currency was de lege stabilised at that period and there were only a few countries, viz.: Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Spain and Czechoslovakia, which had de facto stabilised monetary conditions. As to the rest of the Continent, currency depreciation, budgetary disequilibrium, unsettled war and reparation claims, increasing Government indebtedness to the central banks, export volumes artificially increased owing to dumping, and social unrest, combined to produce a state of general uncertainty, and the outlook was indeed very dark. On the other hand, there was very much talk about the means of mending these conditions, but everywhere the discussions arrived at a deadlock as there was a general lack of experience regarding these problems; these discussions moved in a vicious circle as nobody knew whether to begin first

[1] The consolidation of the Relief Credits was effected by a funding agreement signed in London in June 1928, which provided for 40 yearly instalments beginning in 1929. Italy was not at first included in this funding agreement, but joined later. Separate negotiations were initiated with the United States Treasury with the result that the Austrian debt to the U. S. Treasury (some £ 24,000.000) was settled on the same basis as with the European States.

with currency or budgetary stability or with both at the same time. In dealing with the Austrian problem the Economics and Finance Section of the League was called upon to elaborate a new scheme based on new opinions.

There was no precedent or authoritative guide whatever for the kind of international assistance the Alpine Republic expected to obtain from the League in 1922. The Austrian currency had become worthless and help from abroad was urgently needed; if it had been refused, starvation and social riots would have destroyed the country. Ten months later, the same Austrian krone was nicknamed "Alpine dollar". This term is perhaps the best illustration of the miraculous success of the currency stabilisation experiment, which was started on January 1, 1923, when the Austrian National Bank commenced operations. The moral support of the League of Nations, as embodied in the Reconstruction Scheme, signed in Geneva in October 1922, brought about a decisive change in the public opinion both at home and abroad. Self-confidence returned in Austria and the rate of exchange was de facto stabilised even before State-borrowing at the Bank of Issue ceased in November 1922. This psychological change was responsible for half the success of the whole reconstruction work; what remained to be done was more or less the work of financial experts.

The general and international importance of the Austrian Reconstruction Scheme was, that it had established certain suggestions for analogous reforms in other countries. The Austrian Six-per-cent Reconstruction Loan, 1923, which was offered in London at 80, was the turning point in the method of financing international reconstruction work. The Austrian loan was indeed the first of a series of continental reconstruction loans and its complete success paved the way for the German, Hungarian, Greek, Bulgarian and Polish loans issued since 1923. Each of these loans profited by the success of the preceding ones. The popularity of the reconstruction loans is due both to the excellent securities and to the attractive prices at which they are offered to the investing public; in addition the loan contracts contained detailed clauses stating, that funds were being furnished only under strict safeguards as to their use.

The Austrian Reconstruction Scheme had a profound influence on Austrian economics which had been sadly upset by the war and the inflation. The great amount of damage due to wear and tear which could not be made good during these periods came to light when gold-balance sheets were set up, although the year 1923 at first

showed a very favourable economic development. In 1924, however, a sharp crisis which was first seen on the Stock Exchange (cf. "Stock and Commodity Markets in Austria"), set in. Speculation ceased, Exchange business grew very dull, many businesses founded during the inflation period disappeared, trade was very slack, unemployment increased more and more. Only very slowly did economic conditions improve. Agricultural productivity was increased; industry made efforts to simplify methods of production and to adapt itself to the new conditions; concentration proceeded on all sides. The state of public finances developed so favourably that surpluses were realised, which, together with part of the League of Nations' Loan, were used to develop railways, roads, telegraph services and agriculture (cf. "Public Finances"). This provided work for many branches of industry, but in 1926 the economic position was not yet by any means favourable; many industries still suffered considerably from lack of markets. A certain animation was to be seen with the foodstuff industries, while the paper industry had been for a some time in a favourable position. Towards the end of 1926 a considerable improvement was to be seen. To what great extent the economic position of Austria is dependent on foreign markets and on the economic position of neighbouring countries is shown by the fact that this improvement became noticeable when business conditions in Germany also improved. At this time exports and imports to and from Germany increased; since that date they have remained larger than with any other country. More than half of the increase in exports in 1927 as compared with 1926 were to Germany; a further quarter of the increase was absorbed by Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, that is by countries whose economic condition was at that time also fairly prosperous. The particularly favourable results of the tourist traffic led, together with the good harvest of 1927, to a strengthening of the inland purchasing power. The improved market conditions, both at home and abroad, resulted in increased production, which was shown in almost all branches of industry but particularly in the iron and textile indutries. Brisker business led to increased circulation of money and increased railway goods traffic. The money market was during this period, in spite of increased economic activity and in contrast with neighbouring money markets, fairly active and was maintained in this state partly by short-term foreign loans raised by several municipalities and private enterprises. Steady growth of deposits in savings banks pointed and still points to an increase in the accumulation of capital.

During this period economic conditions became steadier. In particular has the standard of living risen, as is clearly to be seen from the increased consumption of foodstuffs and other commodities. Further, agriculture, industry, trade and banking had to a certain extent adapted themselves to new conditions.

During the year 1928 no great alterations in the various economic branches could be recorded. It is true that returns for most branches showed a small increase and the returns for the end of the year almost all indicated a more favourable position than in previous years. This increase was, however, in general no more than the normal annual expansion and by no means reached the development of 1927, which was to a certain extent a year of consolidation and growth.

The economic development of Austria in 1929 falls into two very different divisions. The first eight months showed, apart from the cold period at the beginning of the year, very much the same position as the previous year, i. e. affairs in general remained stationary on the higher level which had been reached, with slight indications of a falling tendency here and there. Towards the end of September the extraordinary tightness of the World money market made itself felt in a sudden fall which was accentuated in Austria by the difficulties of the Boden-Credit-Anstalt.

During 1930 Austria's economics were affected, as has been the case in all other countries to an extent unparalleled in history, by an increase in the depression which began in 1929 and which at the beginning of 1931 showed only some signs of improvement. It made itself felt in practically all spheres of economic life. Unemployment, which has steadily risen since 1923 and which even in those years in which industry was more active, remained stationary but did not decrease, assumed particularly grave proportions during 1930. This is to a large extent a result of the steadily progressing rationalization of the economic system, but to a greater extent a result of the fact that many branches of industry could not be run to their full capacity, while many others were forced to cease operations when the crisis was at its height. The adverse trade balance, the fall of which from 1098 million Schilling in 1929 to 851 million Schilling in 1930 is due to a particularly sharp fall in foreign trade, combined with a strong decline in prices is partly neutralized by large invisible sources of income and by many short and long-term foreign credits which are utilized for productive developments so that the adverse balance can not be taken, as it often is, simply as a sign of unhealthy economic conditions (cf. "Foreign Trade"). As regards the importance for Austrian

economics of the International Government Loan which was floated in July 1930 see the articles "Foreign Policy" and "Public Finances".

At the beginning of this year almost all economic branches show no pronounced tendencies either upwards or downwards; only irregular vacillations are to be recorded which make the total impression sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less favourable, even if the changes noticed point rather to better than to worse conditions for the future. Of great influence on the development in the near future will be the final results of the questions connected with economic policy, particularly in its commercial and financial aspects, which are under active discussion (cf. "Brief Political History of Austria", "Banking in Austria", "Austria's Commercial Policy").

It may here be briefly mentioned that the economic policy of the state tends to create favourable conditions for economic development and to facilitate the adaptation to new conditions. The Government has taken various steps to further the development and the rationalization of industrial production. Tax reductions are granted in cases where capital is raised and where mergers take place. The Act for the Promotion of Capital Investments provides for the reduction of taxes and customs duties in cases where dwelling houses and factories are built and where, in the interest of rationalization, new machines and other factory requisites are introduced into the country. The Rent Restriction Act is not without influence on economic life. Dwelling houses are being erected by various municipalities, particularly the Municipality of Vienna, while private building is being actively promoted by the State. Various branches of industry have been very much helped by the capital investment policy of the State and of the of Vienna.

Austria's commercial policy is treated of in a separate chapter in this book. Here it may be mentioned that the Government furthers exports, among other ways, by paying back in full the turnover tax on exported goods. For exports to Soviet Russia both the State and the Federal Country of Vienna undertook certain garantees. The project of founding an institution for the insurance of export credits is still under discussion.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

Already in 1924 the reconstruction scheme, which was inaugurated after the inflation period at the end of 1922 under the aegis of the League of Nations, had been completely successful, i. e. it had led to an equilibrium of the budget. This has been maintained without interruption.

According to the closed accounts for the years 1923 to 1929 and the budgets for the years 1930 and 1931 the following figures may be taken:

Year	Current Accounts		Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure (including Capital Expenditure)	
	Deficit	Surplus		Deficit	Surplus
	In Million Schilling				
1923 (Closed Accounts)	111·2	—	76·1	187·3	—
1924 ,,	—	69·1	103·7	34·6	—
1925 ,,	—	141·4	90·6	—	50·8
1926 ,,	—	89·2	135·6	46·4	—
1927 ,,	—	111·1	195·6	84·5	—
1928 ,,	—	130·8	211·7	80·9	—
1929 ,,	—	167·1	147·4	—	19·7
1930 (Budget)	—	32·2	189·9	157·7	—
1931 ,,	—	35·7	171·6	135·9	—

As can be learned from the above table, current accounts show a surplus for each year beginning with 1924. This fact proves the consolidation and activity of Austrian public finances. It must, however, be said that, since the summer of last year the universal economic crisis had definite effects on Austria and led in particular to an increase in unemployment and aggravation of economic difficulties. As will be discussed more fully later, these circumstances were not without influence on public finances, expenditure being greatly increased, especially that for social welfare and agricultural emergency relief, while at the same time revenues decreased. It seems therefore not unlikely that the 1930 accounts will be closed under less favourable conditions than were budgeted for.

The surplus of the budget in the current accounts for 1930 and 1931 is composed of the following expenditure and revenue, given in gross figures:

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:	Budget		Difference
	1930	1931	
	In Million Schilling		
Salaries, wages and pensions	776·32	792·97	+ 16·65
Material expenditure.....	1172·32	1343·83	+ 171·51
Total expenditure	1948·64	2136·80	+ 188·16
Revenue.....	1980·85	2172·49	+ 191·64
Surplus (as above) .	32·21	35·69	+ 3·48

With former publications of budgetary figures it was customary to convert the gross figures of the Federal budget into net figures for the League of Nations' scheme (socalled reform plan), which was introduced to comply with the wish of the Finance Committee so long as the League of Nations' control was in force. But experience has shown that these conversions have repeatedly led, in various publications, to misunderstandings and incorrect comparisons, for the gross figures of the budget were confused with the net figures of the reform plan. For these reasons, and particularly because it is no longer necessary to retain the net figures of the reform plan since the League of Nations' control ceased in 1926, from now on the net figures are no longer presented and only the gross budget figures will be given. The inevitable consequence is of course that the gross figures of the budget for 1930 and 1931 can no longer be compared with the net figures of the reform plan published for previous years, since expenditure (revenue) will naturally be higher according to the gross system than according to the net system.

The details of the gross sums for expenditure and revenue in the budget for 1931, arranged according to the most important financial groups, are to be seen from the following table. The differences between the budget 1931 and that of 1930 are given in brackets:

Current Accounts	Gross Expenditure	Gross Revenue	Net	
			Deficit	Surplus
	In Million Schilling			
National Debt	218·46 (+ 15·76)	105·20 (+ 9·40)	113·26	—
Pensions	226·40 (+ 4·52)	7·88 —	218·52	—
Police and Gendarmery	113·66 (+ 6·79)	3·84 (+ 0·25)	109·82	—
Administration of Justice	60·93 (+ 3·15)	4·86 (+ 0·25)	56·07	—
Education, Art and Public Worship	97·76 (+ 3·26)	6·61 (+ 0·22)	91·15	—
Social Administration	355·97 (+ 33·39)	177·54 (+ 7·83)	178·43	—
Treasury	64·18 (+ 2·33)	10·25 (+ 0·81)	53·93	—
Taxes and other inland revenues	37·32 (+ 23·40)	1024·79 (+ 159·07)	—	987·47
Agriculture and Forestry	121·63 (+ 75·30)	5·01 (+ 0·12)	116·62	—
Commerce and Traffic	85·37 (+ 9·20)	10·79 (— 0·33)	74·58	—
Federal Army	110·36 (+ 4·97)	2·90 (— 0·11)	107·46	—
Further branches of State Administration	64·36 (— 4·85)	28·47 (— 5·87)	35·89	—
Tobacco Monopoly	160·12 (+ 1·61)	366·34 (+ 6·28)	—	206·22
Other Monopolies	68·59 (+ 5·69)	98·66 (+ 8·00)	—	30·07
Postal and Telegraph Service	267·37 (+ 8·12)	267·62 (+ 8·14)	—	0·25
Other State undertakings	58·23 (+ 0·34)	51·68 (— 2·28)	6·55	—
Railways	26·09 (— 4·82)	0·05 (— 0·14)	26·04	—
Total Sum (as above)	2136·80 (+ 188·16)	2172·49 (+ 191·64)	—	35·69

		Million Schilling
The total increase in expenditure from 1930 to 1931 is therefore		+ 188·16
Of this the largest part has necessarily been caused as a result of certain Acts of Parliament, i. e.:		
Salaries, wages and pensions	+ 15·0	
Agriculture and Forestry: Extraordinary measures for the alleviation of the agricultural crisis	+ 66·6	
Taxes and other inland revenues: Encouragement of cultivation of sugar beet	+ 23·5	
Social Administration: Increase of unemployment	+ 33·7	
National Debt: Debt service of the International Government Loan 1930	+ 10·8	
If this necessary extra expenditure of	+ 149·6	+ 149·58
to which corresponding extra revenue of 109·9 million Schilling can be opposed (see below), is deducted from the increase in expenditure, there remains a difference in the increase of only		+ 38·58
which is only to a small extent a result of an increase in expenditure for State Administration, but is mostly an increase in expenditure for economic and commercial purposes.		
The total increase in revenues from 1930 to 1931 is		+ 191·64
Of this the largest part comes fromethose sources of revenue connected with the necessary increase in expenditure, i. e.:		
Taxes and other inland revenues: The extraordinary additional tax on beer and sugar and the extraordinary additional customs duty on sugar introduced to cover the measures for the alleviation of the agricultural crisis	+ 66·6	
The increase in the tax on sugar designed to further the cultivation of sugar beet	+ 23·5	
Social Administration: The increase in contributions to the National Insurance	+ 7·8	
National Debt: The increase in the debt service accruing from the Federal Railways and other State undertakings	+ 12·0	
If the increase in revenue of	+ 109·9	+ 109·88

Million Schilling

is deducted from the total increase in revenue given above, ther remains a difference in the increase of ..... + 81·76

of which 49·1 million Schilling come under the heading of customs duties, 19·9 million Schilling under the normal increase in revenue from direct taxes and fees and indirect taxes already existing, the remainder under increase of revenue from the monopolies.

The capital to be invested in productive developments (capital expenditure) is budgeted for 1931 at..... 171·6

Of this the larger part of ..... 136·1

is to be spent on railways and postal and telegraph services, which amount will be met out of the International Government Loan 1930, to be discussed below.

The remaining amount of ..... 35·5

which will be spent on the other investments will be met out of the surplus from the current accounts, which is earmarked for this purpose.

With regard to the meeting of the railway and postal service investments from the Loan funds and with regard to the loan accounts in general the following points are to be noticed:

On the basis of the Geneva Protocol the garanteed League of Nations' Loan was floated in 1923, the net amount of which was originally intended to be 650 million Goldkronen = 936 million Schilling. Of this, however, a partial sum of 31 million Schilling was not borrowed, while a partial sum of 53 million Schilling in round figures is still earmarked as security for the debt service of the League of Nations' Loan. All in all a net amount of 852 in round figures was at the disposal of the Government, and it was employed as follows:

To working off the Interim Loans floated in 1922 and the budget deficit of 1923..... 290·2

To meeting the Railway and Postal investments from 1923 up to the beginning of 1928, further the investments in the Tobacco Monopoly (up to 1927) and the credits granted to the dairy industry..... 511·8

To the extraordinary amortization of a part of the loan-debt from the State to the Austrian National Bank in 1928 50·0

Total sum .... 852·0

From this it can be seen that the funds from the League of Nations' Loan, which was originally intended only to work of the Interim Loans of 1922 and to meet the deficits for 1923 and 1924 as then estimated by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, could in reality be employed for the most part for productive investments and as a matter of fact were not exhausted until the beginning of 1928, that is, much later than could be expected.

Even while the amount accruing from the League of Nations' Loan was not yet exhausted, the Austrian Federal Government had in 1927 formed the intention of floating a new investment loan to meet further investments in the Railway and Postal Services, the total sum of which was estimated at 725 million Schilling on the basis of a five year plan in the years 1928 to 1932, and discussions to this end were begun. As, however, the flotation of the new loan was dependent upon the consent of the Control Committee appointed by those powers which guaranteed the League of Nations' Loan, and as further the securities for this new loan were dependent upon the agreement of the Reparation Commission and on the cancellation of the first charge of those states which had granted relief credits, the final agreement was delayed until summer 1930. For this reason, during the interim period from the beginning of 1928 until the summer of 1930 the Federal Government was forced to meet investments in the Railway and Postal Services temporarily from current revenue or from short-term credit operations.

Not until July 1, 1930, did the Government, on the basis of the Federal Law of March 21, 1930, authorizing the raising of an investment loan with a net total of maximum 725 million Schilling, succeed in floating the first instalment with a total nominal sum of 438 million Schilling and a net sum of 395 million Schilling (Austrian Government International Loan 1930). By the net amount of 395 million Schilling the repayment of the short-term credit operations taken up in the meantime to continue the investments, has become possible and the meeting of the investments intended for the Railway and Postal Services for the year 1931 has been assured. The Government intends at a later date to float the second instalment, which is necessary for the continuation of the investments laid down in the investment programme. This second instalment is based on the above law and allows of further loans being raised in various countries with a net sum of 330 million Schilling.

In this connection it must finally be mentioned that by the Hague Agreement of January 20, 1930, made between the allied and

associated powers of the Treaty of Saint-Germain on the one hand and Austria on the other hand, Austria was definitely freed from all reparation payments. Even if the financial position of Austria led her to hope to be able successfully to avoid all reparation claims in the future, the condition of affairs, which had hitherto been very unsettled, proved a heavy burden for Austria and prevented her from floating the loans necessary for her economic reconstruction. The cancellation of all reparation payments and the general waiving of all claims on Austria arising out of the Treaty of Saint-Germain had the further effect that the first charge on all the assets and revenues of Austria created by Article 197 of the Treaty of Saint-Germain in favour of the reparation payments and all other claims arising under the said Treaty ceased to be operative. The result of this was that Austria was at last able to enjoy that financial freedom of movement which is absolutely necessary for her financial and economic reconstruction.

THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK.

OPERATIONS.

The Austrian National Bank commenced working on January 1, 1923. Austria's currency was the first one among the former inflation countries of Central Europe which has been de facto stabilised. Since autumn 1922 the Krone has been kept stable interms of the dollar and two years after the de facto stabilisation Austria returned to the gold exchange standard by introducing a new monetary unit. Austria's new currency is based on the gold Schilling (£ 1 equalling 34·585 Schilling). The following table shows a comparison of the weekly returns of Austria's central bank:

(In million Schilling)	1923 First Return	1926 Dec. 31	1927 Dec. 31	1928 Dec. 31	1929 Dec. 31	1930 Dec. 31
ASSETS.						
Cash reserve	119·5	537·2	463·6	411·4	406·3	412·0
Additional foreign currency reserve	—	142·8	274·2	385·9	334·1	517·0
Bills discounted	73·2	123·5	131·7	208·1	305·6	148·0
Government debt ..	255·8	177·3	173·2	116·2	108·6	101·2
LIABILITIES.						
Notes issued and daily maturing liabilities .	447·1	984·6	1044·9	1123·9	1158·3	1182·8

BALANCE SHEETS OF THE AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1929 AND 1930.

ASSETS	1929 Austrian Schilling		1930 Austrian Schilling	
Cash:				
Gold, coin and bullion, S 4715 per kilogramme fine	168,633.702·58		214,414.652·82	
Foreign exchange	237,713.821·47	406,347.524·05	197,560.368·30	411,975.021·12
Foreign exchange not included in cash		334,169.075·11		517,859.434·98
Subsidiary coins		2,461.235·02		2,736.995·79
Bills discounted		305,633.743·28		148,010.638·63
Advances on Security		1,028.600·—		980.500·—
Government Debt		108,648.775·91		101,210.799·39
Securities		3,851.186·01		6,790.174·94
Premises		6,000.000·—		6,335.000·—
Equipment		590.000·—		520.000·—
Machinery		320.000·—		275.000·—
Materials &c.		568.519·68		568.689·97
Other Assets:				
Foreign exchange other than Note cover	113,728.779·13		151,486.402·73	
Forward exchange	14,555.500·00		354.375·—	
Sundry accounts	154,306.848·73	282,591.127·86	153,722.252·28	305,563.030·01
		1.452,209.786·92		1.502,825.284·83

LIABILITIES	1929 Austrian Schilling		1930 Austrian Schilling	
Share capital.....		43,200.000·—		43,200.000·—
Statutory reserve fund.		9,282.759·21		10,272.074·11
Extraordinary reserve fund		7,500.000·—		7,500.000·—
Currency reserve.....		9,731.302·54		9,731.302·54
Pension fund		47,241.831·55		39,635.544·22
Notes issued		1.094,361.642·—		1.090,070.467·—
Sight deposits.....		63,927.311.37		92,702.922·91
Other liabilities:				
Foreign currency liabilities	25,126.515·71		66,319.256·38	
Forward exchange per contra.....	14,555.500·—		354.375·—	
Sundry accounts.....	112,451.811·05	152,133.826·76	131,052.321·91	197,725.953·29
Interest carried forward to 1930 and 1931 respectively		4,987.298·14		1,253.742·20
Net profit.....		19,843.815·35		10,733.278·56
		1.452,209.786·92		1.502,825.284·83

An important funding transaction of the Austrian Treasury was carried through on December 31, 1928. According to a previous agreement with the League's Financial Committee the Government employed the balance available out of the proceeds of the Reconstruction Loan, 1923, to the amount of 50,000.000 Schilling for the re-payment of a corresponding sum of the State debt at the National Bank. By this transaction, and by the share of the Government in the Bank profit, and the profit out of issue of subsidiary coins, the Government debt, which in the first return of 1923 was 255·8 million Schilling, has been reduced by the end of 1930 to 101·2 million Schilling. Cash reserve, which in the first return of the Bank was 119·5, was at the end of December 1930 412·0 million Schilling while an additional foreign currency reserve of 517·8 million Schilling consisting of £ and $, stood also at the disposal of the Bank. The amount of gold held by the National Bank on December 31, 1930 was more than 214·4 million Schilling in comparison with about 168·7 million Schilling at the end of 1929 and 1928, and a little above 84 million Schilling a year ago.

At the end of 1930 notes issued plus current account liabilities were covered with 18·13 per cent. in gold, with 34·83 per cent. by cash reserve (gold and foreign exchange included in cash reserve), with 78·61 per cent. by cash reserve plus foreign exchange not included in cash reserve, with 12·51 per cent. in bills discounted and with 8·56 per cent. by the Government debt.

When the newly formed Austrian National Bank commenced its operations six years ago, the bank rate stood at 9 per cent. As a consequence of the financial crisis in 1924 the bank rate was raised within a few months to 15 per cent. in August of that year. A feature of the past five years or so was the gradual lowering of the official rate until it reached its lowest point of 6 per cent. in February 1927. Then followed a short period of a 7 per cent. rate in July and August 1927 but afterwards the bank rate was again reduced to 6·5 per cent. and (in January 1928) to 6 per cent. It was again raised to 6·5 per cent. on July 17, 1928 as a consequence of dearer money rates on the big international money markets. The rate was twice raised during 1929: to 7·5 per cent. on April 24, and to 8·5 per cent. on September 28. Reductions took place in November and December to the effect that the rate was 7·5 per cent. at the end of the year 1929. During the year 1930 the bank rate has been reduced no less than five times, so that at the end of 1930 the National Bank had a discount rate of 5 per cent.

As may be gathered from the "maiden" return of Austria's central bank (January 7, 1923) the bank started with 255 millions of State debt. At that period the combined amount of notes and deposits was backed to 57 per cent. by the non-liquid State debt, the figure of the State debt covered on Dec. 31. 1929 only 9·4 per cent. of the liabilities, while 64 per cent. were backed by gold, sterling and dollar balances.

Dr. Richard Reisch, University Professor and ex-Minister of Finance, has acted as President of the National Bank of Austria since its formation. Deputy President is Dr. Gustav Thaa, former Ministerialrat in the Ministry of Finance, General Manager is Dr. Viktor Brauneis, former Ministerialrat in the Ministry of Finance.

STATUTES.

In March 1930 an Amendment of the Bank Laws introduced the following chief innovations: the term of the Charter of the Bank, which ought to expire at the end of 1942, is extended by fifteen years to 1957. As a compensation the State's share in the net profit of the bank has been increased. In addition it was stipulated that the Government debt at the Bank shall be a non-interest-bearing debt if the dividend declared by the Bank exceeds 6 per cent.

The capital, 30,000.000 gold crowns (43,200.000 Austrian Schilling) is divided in 300.000 shares of 100 gold crowns (144 Schilling) each, fully paid. Twenty five shares carry one vote; no share-holder has more than 100 votes on his own account. The Board of Directors consists of the President and 13 elected members. The President is appointed by the Federal President of the Republic. The monopoly of the note issue is granted to the Bank for the duration of its privilege. The following cover for the notes is prescribed pending the adoption of special payments. The total note issue and immediate liabilities less the Government debt is to be covered by cash: at least with 20 per cent. for the first five years; with 24 per cent. for the next five years; with 28 per cent. for the next five years and $33^1/_3$ per cent. thereafter. As cash may be reckoned gold and notes in foreign currencies which do not undergo any violent fluctuations of exchange and bills expressed in such currencies, payable at leading banking centres in Europe or America. As to the relations with the State and other self-governing corporations the Charters state, that neither the State, nor the Federal countries nor the communities shall in any way either directly or indirectly have recourse for their own purposes to the resources of the Bank, unless they have first paid in equivalent of notes received in gold or foreign currencies.

THE AUSTRIAN MINT.

The Latin inscription "REI MONETARIAE" across a large palace situated opposite the Vienna Town Garden (Am Heumarkt No. 1) indicates that this building serves as the Head Mint Office of Austria. The history of Austrian coinage may be traced back as far as the year 1208, when the existence of a Mint in Vienna is first recorded. Ninety years ago, the Mint Office was transferred to its present premises. The accumulated experience of seven centuries, coupled with the continued adoption of modern technical improvements, enables the Mint to supply Austria with coinage and to secure coinage orders from abroad.

The capacity of the Mint is best shown by its output figures. At present 29 coining presses are available; the number of skilled workers employed is comparatively small. A record output figure was reached in 1924 when 342 millions of coins left the Mint.

Besides the production of coin of the Schilling currency by order of the Government, the Mint undertakes also the coinage of simple or quadruple gold ducats for private persons: in addition the Mint coins the Maria Theresa thalers (or Levantine thalers), an ancient silver coin which recently has been in very great demand in the Near East.

Other evidence showing the capacity of the Austrian Mint is indicated by frequent coinage orders coming from foreign States. The Mint has coined many hundred millions of foreign coins for Brazil, Bulgaria, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Montenegro, Rumania, Serbia and Uruguay: and recently the Governments of Poland, Greece, Albania and Bulgaria have placed orders with the Vienna Mint.

In recent years the coinage production of the Vienna Mint was particulary heavy; this is partly the outcome of the adoption of the Schilling currency in 1925. Technical improvements, which have recently been introduced, entailed a further increase in the working capacity with the result, that with the full utilization of the available coining-presses the Mint is now able to produce 10 millions of coins a week.

The Director of the Mint issued the following statistics showing the combined output of Schilling and Groschen coins for the six years, ended on Dec. 31, 1930.

Face value	metal	pieces
100 S	gold	272.206
25 „	„	856.182
2 „	silver	9,400.000
1 „	„	69,452.000
½ „	„	31,313.000
10 Groschen ($^1/_{10}$ S)	nickel	157,534.000
2 „	copper	153,615.000
1 „	„	142,169.500
	Total	564,611.888

A special department of the Mint Office is engaged in the stamping of medals and "plaquettes" of a high artistic value. Miniature sculpture and modern medals became fashionable during the past decades. With a view to cultivating and fostering this graceful branch of art the Vienna Mint founded its own collection of some 400 medals and "plaquettes"; the Mint acquired the exclusive copyright from the individual artists. The list comprises portraits of famous poets, composers, well-known explorers, scientists, statesmen and politicians. There are allegorical pictures of a great variety, medals of a religious character, commemorative coins and prize-medals for sporting purposes, such as athletics, swimming, racing, football, hunting etc. Bronze-medals of the objects of the collection are always kept in stock, while gold and silver dies are produced at order.

An additional field of action of the Vienna Mint is the purchase and sale of gold, silver, platinum and alloys of these metals. The Vienna Mint buys these precious metals in any quantity or shape. If payment in current money is not desired, the seller receives the equivalent in refined gold or silver, platinum or semi-manufactured ware for industrial and dentistry purposes. The most up-to-date technical machinery is available for the refinery work, among other two electrolyzing apparatuses for the production of chemically refined gold and silver are at hand.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

After the end of the Great War the Austrian Post and Telegraph Administration was called upon to reconstruct both the service and the plants, which had been exposed to abnormal wear and tear during the long period of war. The problems to be tackled have been the

same as in the case of the Austrian Railways. Austria's postal, telegraph and telephone system had to be adjusted to requirements of New Austria. It should be noted, that telegraph and telephone lines in Austria are operated as a part of the Government post service.

The beginning of the new era coincided with the application of the reconstruction scheme in 1923. In that year the equilibrium of the revenue and expenditure of the Postal and Telegraph Administration was restored. Then the Administration was able to consider the all-round reconstruction of the services. The scheme involved renewals and completion of existing plants as well as their improvement and enlargement in order to meet the requirements of the economic life of the country.

The following statement reviews the outstanding achievements of the postal and telegraph reconstruction during the past years.

So far as the service with foreign countries is concerned, Austria restored relations with practically all the members of the Universal Postal Union under the terms of the various international postal conventions. Some of the foreign postal administrations had hitherto declined to agree to the Austrian proposals. A number of additional conventions were however signed. Under the terms of an agreement with the United States, concluded in 1928, the service was extended to insured and cash-on-delivery parcels; also the weight-limit of parcels was increased, and another innovation provided for the introduction of a postal money-order service between Austria and the United States. The Austrian Postal Administration has concluded a convention with Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the service of cash-on-delivery parcels. An additional convention concerning the service of postal money-orders was concluded with the Canadian Government. Furthermore the service of postal money-orders was resumed with China, Peru and South-Africa.

As regards further improvements in foreign services the introduction of money-order and cash-on-delivery services with the City of the Vatican, with the Italian Colonies and with Yugoslavia as well as the introduction of collection orders with Rumania are to be noted. Austria was also represented at the IX. World Postal Congress, which took place in London in May and June 1929. The resolutions of this Congress came into force on July 1, 1930. On the basis of the Universal Postal Agreement of London the new departure in letter service, the socalled „Päckchen" (packets), which allows goods with a commercial value to be sent by letter post, has been admitted to all countries, which have declared themselves ready to introduce this

packet service. Further the practice of franking notes, which up to now was only used for registered parcels and packets, was extended to registered letters.

Turning to the inland service it is to be stated that the improvements carried out embrace practically all branches of the service. The number of post offices was considerably enlarged and work-hours were also gradually increased. A remarkable improvement of both the transport of mail and the delivery service is to be registered. So far as transportation by railroad is concerned, the mail was carried over a distance of 20,151.397 kilometres in 1930 as against 7,899.240 kilometres in 1924. Transportation of mail by motor cars was introduced in Vienna and in some other towns.

A network of postal motor-coach routes for overland travel was established, the number of lines operated in 1930 was 220, the combined length of the routes exceeded 8000 kilometres, the total distance covered was some 11,000.000 kilometres; some 6,000.000 passengers have been transported by this comparatively new service of the Postal Administration.

The distance covered by postal messengers has risen from 3,457.607 kilometres in 1924 to 8,320.000 kilometres in 1930.

The very favourable air connections, which were established in previous years have been maintained during 1930, so that the air postal service could be carried out to the same extent as 1929.

In this way almost all European and the most important overseas countries were included in the air postal service. At the same time the voyages of the airship „Graf Zeppelin" as well as that to America of the airplane „Do X" were made use of to transport of mails.

On and from July 1, 1930, the regulations for the aerial transport of letters and parcels formulated by the London Postal Congress 1929, came into force. In connection with these regulations improvements in the delivery of airmails and of their further transport in case of interrupted flights were carried out.

The number of telephone call-stations has increased from 145.000 in 1924 to 220.000 in 1930; a further substantial increase of call stations will take place during the current year. Long-distance conversation shows a remarkable upward movement both as to the number of calls and to distance. As to the telephone service with foreign countries the following list indicates those countries, with which telephonic conversations are possible from any call-station, either Austrian or foreign: Belgium, Czechoslovakia,

Danzig, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Great-Britain, the Irish Free State, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the City of the Vatican. In the case of Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Portugal and Spain, the service is limited to certain specified places in Austria and these countries. The service with Rumania is at present limited to connection between Vienna and certain towns in that country. There exists — via London — telephonic communication between all places in Austria and the United States, Cuba, Canada and Mexico, and via Berlin and Paris with the most important towns in Argentine, Uruguay and via Berlin also with Rio de Janeiro; further via Berlin and Amsterdam with the Dutch East Indies, via London with some towns in Australia, via Paris with some towns in French Indo-China and with French Morocco. The direct cable between Vienna and London and Berlin, respectively, is used for this service, while for the other portion the radio-telephone way is used. The length of time for handling a long-distance call is now considerably reduced.

The following list indicates the sums spent on the improvement of the postal, telegraph and telephone service since 1924, in million Schilling 1924: 23·1 (£ 670.000, $ 3,250.000), 1925: 13·0 (£ 376.000, $ 1,830.000), 1926 : 29·3 (£ 850.000, $ 4,120.000), 1927 : 80·0 (£ 2,319.000, $ 11,260.000), 1928: 73·2 (£ 2,120.000), $ 10,330.000), 1929: 68·2 (£ 1,970.000, $ 9,620.000), 1930: 63·4 (£ 1,839.000, $ 8,943.000). The the amount, which is to be spent during the current year is 61·2 million Schilling (£ 1,775.000, $ 8,633.000).

The development of the motor-coach services and the construction of long-distance cables are two outstanding features of the reconstruction work in the domain of the Postal Administration. Reference has already been made to the postal motor-coach service. The object of this innovation is to facilitate tourist traffic in Austria and enable tourists to enjoy the natural beauties of the country. It is intended to place Austria in the centre of international tourist traffic by establishing comfortable connecting routes with the neighbouring countries. At present some 800 postal motor cars are available; the figure includes nearly 580 up-to-date and comfortable motor-coaches for overland travel.

Owing to Austria's rôle as middleman between the East and the West, the North and the South of the Continent, the Postal Administration was obliged to join up the network of international long-distance cables, in order to have up-to-date and efficient plants for

news transmission. The following table shows the network of Austria's long-distance cables constructed after 1926.

Year of construction	Junction with foreign cables in:
1926: Vienna—Linz—Passau	Germany
Vienna—Linz—Innsbruck—Feldkirch	Switzerland
Innsbruck—Scharnitz	Germany
Innsbruck—Brenner	Italy
Vienna—Halbturn	Hungary
1928: Vienna—Lundenburg	Czechoslovakia
Vienna—Semmering—Graz	
Innsbruck—Lend—Salzburg	
1929: Lend Badgastein—Villach	later
Graz—Wildon	Yugoslavia
1930: Linz—Bruck a. d. Mur	
Bruck a. d. Mur—Klagenfurt—Villach—Tarvis	Italy
Bad Aussee—Selzthal	

At the same time the cable network for the inland service was also considerably increased. The combined length of cables rose from 459·3 kilometres (286 miles) in 1924 to 2755 kilometres (1712·3 miles) in 1930, while the combined length of cable wire increased from 9492 kilometres (5899·3 miles) to 368.028·3 kilometres (228.731 miles), of which 131.158·7 kilometres (81.515·6 miles) are ready for use or are at present in use. The length of the overhead lines amounts to 13.708·3 kilometres (8518·7 miles) with a wire length of 78.455·8 kilometres (48.760·6 miles).

A public service for the telegraphing of pictures was established with Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and Sweden, also with Argentine and North America, respectively, through the agency of the same services in Berlin and London. In addition a picture telegraphing service exists in connection with certain private picture telegraph offices in Germany, Great Britain and Paris.

THE AUSTRIAN TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

The Tobacco Monopoly, which was introduced in Austria in 1784, is a complete State monopoly as it comprises the tobacco cultivation as well as the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. The "Oesterreichische Tabakregie" consists of a central management,

9 tobacco factories, 3 warehouses and 1 central store-house for raw tobaccos.

The tobacco factory situated in the municipal district of Vienna-Favoriten and the factory in Stein were erected in the post-war period. The latter establishment, which specialises in the manufacture of Virginier-cigars, must be considered to be one of the most up-to-date plants on the Continent; its production capacity exceeds 100 million Virginier-cigars a year.

The oldest factories are those of Hainburg and Fürstenfeld. The Hainburg factory chiefly produces cigarettes, tobacco for cigarettes, pipe-tobacco, snuff-tobacco and Virginier-cigars, while the factory of Fürstenfeld manufactures cigars, cigarettes and pipe-tobacco. The factories of Stein, Hallein and Vienna-Ottakring specialise in the production of cigars only; the latter establishment chiefly manufactures luxury and special products. The output of the factory of Linz consists of cigarettes, cigarette-tobacco, pipe-tobacco and twists (of tobacco). In Klagenfurt cigars, cigarettes and pipe-tobacco are produced. The factory of Vienna-Favoriten manufactures cigarettes and cigarette-tobacco. Schwaz produces cigars, pipe-tobacco and tobacco-twists.

Cigars are partly manufactured by hand and partly by machinery, while cigarettes and smoking-tobaccos are exclusively machine made.

The combined staff of the nine tobacco factories consists of 500 persons and the combined number of workers employed is some 8000. The tobacco raw material manufactured by these factories is some 12.100 metric tons a year. The tobacco is imported from the most important tobacco-growing countries; i. e. Greece (Macedonia), Bulgaria, Turkey, East-India, the West-Indies and North and South America.

The annual output of the Tobacco Monopoly is some 214 million cigars, 5100 million cigarettes and 5290 metric tons of cigarette-tobacco, pipe-tobacco, twists (of tobacco) and snuff-tobacco.

A central store-house in the Vienna Arsenal is available for the accomodation of the raw material and there are, in addition, vast warehouses in the various factories. The distribution of the products is carried out by three warehouses (two in Vienna and one in Graz), but the factories themselves are likewise engaged in the distribution. There are 268 wholesale tobacconists established in Austria, whose business it is to provide the retailers with tobacco products. A tobacconist's shop is called in Austria a „Tabaktrafik"; the number of retailers is near 16.300; there are in addition 36 retailers for the sale

of special brands of Austrian tobacco manufacture. Every Tabaktrafik is obliged to sell the most saleable brands; price-lists and illustrated catalogues are available in every tobacconist's shop for convenience of the smokers.

The Monopoly Administration devotes particular attention to the training of retailers in up-to-date salesmanship. To this end special training-courses for retailers are held every year. In connection with those training courses a specially devised propaganda motor-car has been installed for exhibition purposes and overland travel, to show the model tobacconists's shop to the retailers. Competitions of shop-window-dressing are likewise arranged and prizes are offered by the Monopoly Administration.

The following table shows the number of existing brands of Austrian tobacco products available for inland consumption.

	Cigars	Cigarettes
Luxury brands	9	11
Special ,,	11	8
General ,,	14	9

The number of brands of cigarette-tobacco is 8, and there are 15 brands of pipe-tobacco, 4 brands of tobacco-twists and 9 brands of snuff-tobacco. There are in addition 3 model collections of cigars and 3 collections of cigarettes.

Smokers accustomed to American and English cigarettes and pipe tobaccos will welcome the newly introduced brands known as "Smart", "Jonny", "Jam" and "Pearl", as well as "American Blend", "Blue Bird", "My Friend" and "Bobby's Dream" which are manufactured after American and English procedure.

Foreign tobacco products are kept in stock by the tobacconists for specialities, the list of foreign brands includes Havana-cigars, German, Italian and Swiss cigars; real Egyptian, German, Greek, English, American and Turkish cigarettes, as well as English brands of pipe-tobacco.

Denicotinized brands of Austrian tobacco are also on sale at the retailers. The establishment for denicotinization August Falk was acquired by the Administration of the Monopoly in 1928.

For the convenience of tourists and travellers, the tobacco products are retailed by flying tobacconists on all the more important railway stations as well as in the restaurant cars of the Austrian Federal Railways and on the steamers of the Danube Steamship Navigation Company.

The quantity of tobacco products sold in 1930 is as follows: 206 million cigars, 4800 million cigarettes. The consumption of the other tobacco products is expressed in metric tons: tobacco for cigarettes 1600, tobacco for smoking 3180, tobacco-twists 350, snuff-tobacco 120 and tobacco-extract 31.

The Monopoly Administration has opened stores in foreign countries in order to facilitate the business, which is increasing year by year. Purchasers residing in countries where the Monopoly is not represented may also be served directly through the Monopoly Administration in Vienna. For reasons connected with foreign import duties on tobacco products the Monopoly Administration has established its own factories in Germany and Switzerland. The "Austria" company in Munich (Bavaria) has two factories (in Munich and Gauting) where cigarettes, smoking-tobacco, Virginier-cigars and cheroots are manufactured. The "Austria" company in Zürich produces cigarettes and Virginier-cigars.

The Monopoly Administration participates in all the more important exhibitions which are held in Austria, in order to make the public acquainted with the tobacco products and particularly with novelties. The Monopoly regularly exhibits at the Vienna International Fair and at the Graz and Innsbruck Fairs. A special tobacco pavilion at the Vienna Fair is owned by the Monopoly. As far as foreign exhibitions are concerned it may be mentioned that the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly Administration took part in the International Arts and Crafts Exhibition, held in Paris in 1925, in the Fair of Salonica, 1929 and 1930, in the International World Exhibition in Barcelona, in the I. Levant Fair in Bari and in the Netherlandish Fair in Utrecht.

At the time of writing the financial returns for 1930 are not yet available. The profits and losses account for 1929 shows the following items:

EXPENDITURE	Schilling	REVENUE	Schilling
Costs of production	113,365.000	Inland sale	348,021.000
Costs of sale	39,554.000	Sale of other products	6,937.000
Sundry expenditure	4,374.000	Profits derived from participations....	2,030.000
		Profits reimbursed by retailers	2,292.000
		Sundry revenue ...	4,234.000
Schilling...	157,293.000	Schilling.....	363,514.000

The net profits of the Tobacco Monopoly for 1929 amounted, therefore, to 206,221.000 Schilling. The financial coefficient of profit i. e. the relation between surplus and revenues amounted to about 54·1 per cent. in 1929, while the Federal Treasury received about 159·1 million Schilling.

To review the social measures and institutions of the Monopoly Administration would be beyond the scope of this statement. The social care of the Monopoly for its employees exceeds considerably all legal obligations.

THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL RAILWAYS.

Austria's State-owned railways have been reorganised as a separate economic body, with corporate personality in 1923. The scheme was based on the recommendations of the late Sir William Acworth, who acted as railway expert to the Austrian Government in 1922 and 1923. The management has been placed on a purely commercial basis, and the new institution is considered as a trustee, which on behalf of the Government is administering the State-railway property. Similar transactions have taken place in Germany, in 1924, and in Belgium, in 1926. The charter of the Austrian Federal Railways does not contain any restriction as to a time-limit of the new régime. The capital account of the Austrian Federal Railways is 20 million Schilling, the operated mileage is some 5000 kilometres. Considerable improvements have been carried through during the past six years, the most important being the work of electrification.

The following table sets out the salient items of the accounts for 1929, along with the comparative figures for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928 in million Schilling:

ASSETS

	December 31,				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Plant and lines in operation	2206·7	2226·1	2258·2	2293·7	2325·1
Rolling stock	359·0	374·7	407·1	441·1	503·3
Auxiliary undertakings (including navigation on the Lake of Constance)	142·1	144·2	145·3	140·1	181·6
Works under construction	25·3	48·6	65·6	75·0	13·1
Loan to Tyrol Water Power Works	—	7·2	7·2	7·0	6·8
	2733·1	2800·8	2883·4	2956·0	3029·9

	December 31.				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	2733·1	2800·8	2883·4	2956·9	3029·9
Expenditure on private railways (taken on lease)	1·6	4·2	6·9	23·1	39·2
Liquid assets	190·7	243·7	238·3	225·2	233·9
Social institutions	7·1	10·8	11·7	12·3	12.8
Net loss	0·3	9·5	—	—	—
	2932·8	3069·0	3140·3	3217·5	3315·8
LIABILITIES					
Capital account	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	20·0
Trustee funds	2539·7	2537·8	2545·2	2546·5	2486·2
Reserve fund	4·8	0·7	—	—	—
Depreciation	6·6	5·7	—	—	—
Long-term debts	241·8	305·7	385·9	467·1	611·2
Sinking fund (of long term debts)	0·1	3·8	8·8	16·1	25·1
Floating debt	112·7	184·5	168·5	155·4	160·1
Debt applicable to social institutions	7·1	10·8	11·7	12·3	12·8
Net Profits	—	—	0·2	0·1	0·4
	2932·8	3069·0	3140·3	2317·5	3315·8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS	December 31				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Passenger train receipts	172·4	187·4	185·0	201·2	219.0
Goods train receipts	312·4	339·3	358·8	365·8	402.8
Receipts from mail transport.	6·0	6·0	8·0	8·9	10·0
Sundry receipts	46·9	45·8	45·7	50·6	47.4
Total receipts	537·7	578·5	597·5	626·5	679.2

	December 31				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Total operating expenses	532·7	568·0	573·4	597·6	633·7
Debt service	5·2	19·9	23·9	28·8	45·1
	538·0	588·0	597·3	626·4	678·8
Net Loss	0·3	9·5	—	—	—
Net Profit	—	—	0·2	0·1	0·4

Under the terms of the Federal Railway Act, 1923, deficits of the railways are to be covered out of Government funds.

In constructing the gold balance sheet of the Austrian Federal Railways a complete re-valuation of the fixed assets was carried through; the final problem to be tackled was to find out the earning capacity of the new going concern as represented by the railway system of Austria of to-day.

The present system resulted from the amalgamation and nationalisation of a large number of railway companies which had been in very keen competition with each other. Railway nationalisation commenced twenty years ago and was achieved in 1920. With the cessation of the competition a standstill of technical progress burdened with bureaucracy followed. While the private companies—in view of the imminent nationalisation—were, of course, not prepared to invest considerable sums in their concerns, the State, after having taken over the mileage, was not financially strong enough to repair quickly the deficiencies resulting from the former management.

Such was the state of the railways on the eve of the Great War.

Vienna was formerly the railway centre of a big Empire, while it is nowadays the capital of a small country of 6,500.000 inhabitants; the greater portion of the railway lines of Austria of to-day are mountain lines. The difficult and expensive working was chiefly due to the abnormal wear and tear of both plant and rolling-stock in war-time. Nevertheless, the operating efficiency of the Austrian Federal Railways has considerably increased since the adoption of the scheme of commercialisation. Working costs have been cut down and the undertaking was able to earn the greater portion of the sums required by the debt service of loans which have been contracted for the electrification and other productive investments.

The service regulations in force under the former management were altered to suit the new conditions. The basic idea of the new organization is reasonable centralization for simplifying and cheapening the whole railway system.

For the improvement of passenger traffic in the inland and foreign service, numerous changes in the direction of increasing the number of trains have been effected. For this purpose and to meet the competition of motor traffic, the Federal railways established in 1928 their own motor coach lines, the management of which was, however, completedly separated from that of the railways.

In 1924 the fast trains covered 6·8 million kilometres, which in 1929 increased to 8·5 million kilometres. During the same period

slow trains travelled over a distance of 18·4 and 23·3 million kilometres, respectively. In 1924 120 million passengers were conveyed, while in 1929 the number of passengers decreased to 105 millions. On the other hand, the average distance covered by passengers in this period rose, however, from 31·2 to 34·9 kilometres.

As to the goods traffic, an increase in the speed of the long distance trains was realized. Owing to continued negotiations with foreign railway administrations, favourable connections were created by which the transit of goods through Austria as well as imports and exports from and to Austria was considerably speeded up. As a proof of the importance of Austria for railway transit traffic, it may be pointed out that of the 141 routes on the international time-table for goods traffic, 61 run over the Austrian lines.

EQUIPMENT WITH ELECTRIC TRACTION.

Under the terms of the Railway Electrification Acts, 1920 and 1924, the following lines have hitherto been equipped with electric traction:

Buchs (Swiss frontier)—Innsbruck,
Bregenz—Feldkirch,
Innsbruck—Brenner (Italian frontier),
Innsbruck—Wörgl—Salzburg,
Wörgl—Kufstein (German frontier),
Attnang-Puchheim to Steinach-Irdning (the Salzkammergut-Railway).

At the time of writing out of a total mileage of 5844 kilometres 797 kilometres (13·6 per cent.) are electrified. The combined Austrian and Swiss electrification work resulted in the completion of an uninterrupted electrified railway line of some 1000 kilometres, linking Basle or Geneva with Salzburg, the heart of Central Europe.

The annual report for 1929 issued by the Austrian Federal Railways discloses the exact figures of capital expenditure covering the period from the last quarter of 1923 to the end of 1929. The total amount is 407·5 million Schilling (£ 11,800.000, $ 57,400.000), out of which 252·2 millions have been spent on the work connected with the equipment with electric traction. As to the balance it is stated that the modernisation of and improvement in plants and lines in operation required 76·0 millions and the renewal of the rolling-stock absorbed 79·3 millions. The capital has been supplied by the Federal Government and it consisted partly of excesses of the current revenue

over expenditure, and partly of proceeds of the Reconstruction Loan, 1923. An exact account of the investment policy of the Federal Treasury is given elsewhere.

There was a considerable amount of public discussion on the advisability of continuing the electrification work, the disputed line being the track Salzburg—Vienna. The board of directors of the Federal Railways at the end of 1927 recommended for the time being discontinuance of electrification work in order to examine the commercial results of the mileage already electrified. The Government appointed a committee of experts in February 1928 to consider the problem. A minority report pointed to many unknown and incalculable factors, which in the long run are likely to affect the initial superiority of electric over steam traction. The question of the electrification of the Federal Railways continues to be studied further from all sides. In view of the present economic crisis this question has gained in importance with regard to finding work for unemployed, but no definite decision has as yet been arrived at.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAY AGENCIES ABROAD.

The Austrian Federal Railways have established their own agencies in a number of foreign countries. These agencies have been formed for the purpose of informing intending visitors to Austria about all matters necessary for travelling in Austria.

Great Britain:	London, S. W. 1, Eros House, 31, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus.
France:	Paris, 1, Boulevard Haussmann.
Germany:	Cologne, Burgmauer 2.
Italy:	Rome, 10, Piazza del Popolo 19.
Holland:	Utrecht, Stationsplein 22.
Sweden:	Stockholm, Engelbrektsgatan 25.
Hungary:	Budapest, V, Nádor utca 18.
United States of America:	New York, 400 Madison Avenue.

AIR TRAFFIC.

Austria and especially Vienna, where from time immemorial the traffic lines from North to South and from East to West have crossed, was naturally predestined to become one of the most important centres of European air traffic. In the short time since the introduction of regular air traffic Vienna has developed, with regard

to the number of the foreign air Companies' services which regularly land here, to one of the most frequented international aerodromes in Europe. Already in the year 1922, when the French air traffic company "Compagnie Franco-Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne" now "Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne" established their main line from Paris to Bucharest via Vienna, Austria became included in the international network of airlines. A year afterwards the newly founded "Austrian Air Traffic Company" in connection with the "German Trans-European Union" succeeded in developing a considerable air traffic and other foreign air services shortly followed all of which had the greatest interest in forming a rapid connection with Vienna. Since that time the Austrian traffic has rapidly increased, this being due in no slight degree to the fact that the Austrian Government has since 1927 assisted the Austrian Air Traffic Company by a subsidy to participate in regular international air traffic.

In this way the Austrian Air Traffic Company was enabled in the summer of 1930 partly alone and partly in co-operation with some of the foreign air traffic companies mentioned below to carry on an all-the-year-round service between Vienna—Prague—Dresden—Berlin and during the greater part of the year services between Vienna—Graz—Klagenfurt—Venice, Vienna—Salzburg—Innsbruck—Zurich, Vienna—Salzburg—Innsbruck, Vienna—Graz—Klagenfurt, Salzburg—Klagenfurt—Venice, Vienna—Berlin (express service), Vienna—Venice (express service) and Vienna—Graz—Agram—Belgrade.

Besides the „Austrian Air Traffic Company" ten foreign concerns, viz. the „Deutsche Luft Hansa A. G.", the English „Imperial Airways Limited", the French „Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne", the „Yugoslavian Air Traffic Company", the Italian air traffic services „Transadriatica Società Anonima Italiana di Navigazione Aerea" and „Avio Linee Italiane", the „Polskie Linje Lotnicze Lot", the Swiss Air Traffic Company „Balair", the „Czechoslovakian Air Traffic Company" and the „Hungarian Air Traffic Company" run a part of their international services over Austrian territory. Of these companies the following services were kept up: All-the-year-round services between Vienna—Prague—Strassburg—Paris, Vienna—Budapest—Belgrade—Stambul (via Bucharest and Sofia), Vienna—Budapest, Vienna—Kattowitz with a branch line to Warsaw and Lemberg, Vienna—Bruenn—Kattowitz—Warsaw, Vienna—Graz—Venice and Vienna—Munich. The service Vienna—Munich was extended to Zurich during the greater part the year, further

Nuernberg—Vienna—Budapest as a stage of the England—British-Indian Line, Salzburg—Reichenhall—Munich, Innsbruck—Munich, Munich—Innsbruck—Bozen as a stage of the service Munich—Milan and a further line between Vienna and Budapest.

The following table shows the development of air traffic in Austria during the last few years:

Year	Number of Flights	Distance covered kilometres	Number of Passengers	Air Mail kilograms
1922	598	136.884	603	13.515
1923	1579	374.687	2.390	49.285
1924	2140	549.232	3.389	96.821
1925	3551	926.079	6.212	246.736
1926	3508	915.191	8.560	308.291
1927	6773	1,575.580	15.740	556.109
1928	7858	2,012.849	18.287	777.135
1929	7624	1,925.633	17.366	698.772
1930	8940	2,064.858	21.869	952.078

Besides the regular flights above mentioned numerous pleasure trips, flights for photographic purposes and flying meetings etc. were made in the year 1930. The existing home air routes enable foreign tourists who pay only a hurried visit to Austria to have a comfortable and quick trip over the fascinating Alpine scenery of giant mountains, glaciers and lakes.

The rapid increase in the length of air lines was accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the aerodrome plants, as well as of the setting up and improvement of those services necessary to the safety of flying.

Three weather stations each with expert meteorologists, a network of observation stations all over the country, very up-to-date wireless sending and receiving stations and a direction finding station in Vienna, by which the position of aeroplanes in flight may be ascertained, are all at the disposal of the aerial, weather and wireless service.

There are five airports in Austria, namely in Vienna, Graz, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck and Salzburg, which exist for general public air traffic.

The airport of Vienna in which, as in all other Austrian airports, customs and passport examination take place, is fitted out with all conveniences which the international travelling public demand.

Besides the aerodrome possesses the latest types of lighting devices which make night landing perfectly safe.

Similar improvements were made during 1930 in the airports of Salzburg and Klagenfurt.

THE AUSTRIAN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The "Postsparkassenamt" in Vienna was founded in 1882 as an ordinary savings bank institution under Government administration and State guarantee, on the model of the English Post Office Savings Bank. Operations were commenced on January 12, 1883, and in the same year a start was made with the issue of money orders for account of depositors as well as with the transfer of sums from one deposit book to another, whereby the foundation was laid for the introduction of cheque accounts. This system received its legal sanction and full organisation in 1887 and has served as a model for the postal cheque service established in most European countries.

After the dismemberment of the old State, the new Austrian Post Office Savings Bank was created by an Act of December 28, 1926 (Postsparkassengesetz), to take the place, on the territory of the Austrian Republic, of the former "Postsparkassenamt".

The new institution took over those assets and liabilities of its predecessor which were not to be transferred to other Succession States of the old Austrian State under agreements made with the respective countries. The patrimony of the Austrian Post Office Savings Bank is an entity separate from the Federal property and has its own corporate existence under the control of the new Austrian Postsparkassenamt. All liabilities of the Post Office Savings Bank are guaranteed by the Austrian Republic.

The current account business of the Post Office Savings Bank with about 128.000 cheque accounts (i. e. one account for every fifty inhabitants) is of the greatest importance for Austrian economy. In 1930 the number of entries was 82·5 millions against 79·1 millions in 1929, this meaning an increase of 4·3 per cent., while the total turnover showed an increase of 5 per cent., amounting to 26.100 million Schilling in 1930 compared with 24.800 million Schilling in 1929.

The number of 82·5 million entries in cheque transactions in 1930 is a record figure not reached even in pre-war times, although now the area of operation of the institute is limited to the Austrian Republic,

this country being only a small part of former Austria. The highest figure, reached in 1913, the last year before the outbreak of the Great War, was 77·2 million entries.

In consequence of steady rationalisation carried out during the last few years, the work in the cheque department of the institute was accomplished in 1930 by only 1300 employees, while in 1913 in this branch 2100 persons were employed.

For the savings business three kinds of deposit books are in use, viz. deposit books issued in the name of the owner, bearer savings books and premium deposit books. The first of these types represents the old and well-tried form of deposit books of the Post Office Savings Bank. They are issued by any Austrian Post Office, and any Austrian Post Office also receives deposits in these books and pays out the sums which the owner of the book desires to withdraw. Up to 100 Schilling per day can be withdrawn without formality at any Austrian Post Office, no previous notification of the Vienna head office being required. These facilities, which no other Austrian bank can offer, make these deposit books a suitable substitute for circular letters of credit. The savings books issued "To Bearer" are identical in all essential points with the type of books in use at other Austrian savings banks. A species of the bearer type, which is not in use elsewhere, is the premium deposit book, on which a slightly lower rate of interest is granted to depositors, who, however, have the chance of gaining a premium in an annual drawing on a lottery plan.

At the end of 1930, altogether 242.000 savings accounts with total credit balances amounting to 102 million Schilling, compared with 218.000 savings accounts with total credit balances amounting to 84·4 million Schilling at the end of 1929, were recorded. This means an increase of the deposits of 20·9 per cent., and of 11 per cent. of the number of savings accounts. The total turnover in the savings business showed an increase of 55·7 per cent. in 1930 compared with last year's figures.

BANKING IN AUSTRIA.

The extent and the nature of the banking organisation of any given country are functions—in the mathematical sense of the word—of the economic structure which the respective territory possesses. Once certain basic facts are established (e. g. number and density of the population, amount of national wealth and of national

income, degree of industrialisation, number and forms of industrial and agricultural enterprises), the size and the characteristic features of the financial organisation of the country in question are also more or less definitely determined.

This self-evident proposition requires to be borne in mind if in the course of a survey of the Austrian banking system a comparison with earlier periods of the economic history should force itself upon the mind of a student. The size of the Austrian financial organisation was considerably reduced in the first ten years after the War and a further contraction took place in 1929. If we do not lose sight of the fact that in pre-war times the Austrian Empire was a Great Power, while the Treaty of Saint-Germain cut the country down to the dimensions of a small State, the diminution of the number of banking establishments will not appear in the nature of a retrogression but rather of an adjustment to altered circumstances. If the situation is viewed in the light of the proposition stated in the introductory lines of this article, the reduction will therefore be found to have been inevitable and, in a certain sense, desirable.

Before an attempt is made to deal with the present situation, a brief review of the typical features of Austrian banking will not perhaps be out of place here.

The first Austrian private joint-stock bank which came into existence was the Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft formed in 1853. It was followed soon after by the Österreichische Credit-Anstalt, which commenced operations in 1856, while the Wiener Bank-Verein was established in 1869 and the Österreichische Länderbank (now the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale) in 1880. In the first period of their activity some banks specialised in a particular kind of business, but these distinguishing features were soon merged into a common type of commercial bank and all institutes were led by the force of circumstances to support or finance industrial enterprises, a policy which in a similar manner has also had to be adopted in other countries. This entailed many-sided responsibilities. On the one hand, the bank (or in some cases two or more banks jointly) acted as underwriter of industrial issues and at the same time as creditor to the enterprise, advancing to it funds on security, and on the other hand it became shareholder in the new companies when it did not choose, or was temporarily unable, to dispose of the entire issue. As those industrial companies naturally transacted all their banking business through the bank, or banks, with whose support they had been established and which owned an interest in them, the

close connection between financial and industrial capital was still more firmly cemented. These circumstances have led to the banks becoming in effect investment trust companies, in addition to their other activities which include all branches of current banking business.

The concentration movement, to which reference has been made above, while leaving the relations between the banks and other branches of the economic life unaltered in essential points, paved the way to a consolidation in industry also. When, through a fusion of banks, industrial enterprises engaging in the same line of manufacture were united under the controlling influence of one institute, the obvious course to follow was to promote an amalgamation of the respective industrial companies or at any rate a community of interest between them, which would reduce overhead expenditure and eliminate competition. Under such circumstances the one or the other factory, which in regard to mechanical equipment, distance from the chief distributing centres or in other respects, is in a less favourable situation, is usually laid still and what will eventually work out to the advantage of national economy at first appears in the guise of a distressing influence in so far as the laying-still of works means a discharge of labour with a consequent increase of unemployment. To some extent this has also been the case in regard to a number of industrial enterprises formerly controlled by the Boden-Credit-Anstalt.

There are at present three large commercial banks in Austria, viz. the Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft, the Österreichische Credit-Anstalt and the Wiener Bank-Verein, but the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale, though strictly speaking a French company with headquarters at Paris, is also usually reckoned among them, as the major part of the bank's business is with Austria and with some of the Succession States. The Mercurbank, another important commercial bank, is brought into close proximity of the large financial institutes by the nature and extent if its foreign connections.

All these banks, with the exception of the Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft[1], have branches in Vienna and in the provinces. Their sphere of activity extends to all current banking transactions, and stock exchange orders on a commission basis are also effected by them for their clients. The issuing business, which in former times was of considerable importance, has been very small

[1] The Niederösterreichische Esompte-Gesellschaft, however, maintains a City Office in addition to its general offices.

in the last years in view of the existing depression. However, the Austrian tranche of the International Government Loan, 1930, was launched with the help of the banks and was three times oversubscribed. The banks also took part in March 1931, in the issue of the Rumanian Government Loan, and in the flotation of an Internal Austrian Loan for the Promotion of Building.

In addition to the above institutions there are about ten small banks, most of them in the provinces, which have a local importance only but which within their narrow sphere of influence, play a useful part in the economic life of the country. In this connection the Steiermärkische Escomptebank, the Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg, the Hauptbank für Tirol und Vorarlberg, the Salzburger Credit- und Wechselbank, the Bank für Kärnten and the Bank für Steiermark deserve special mention.

The commercial banks also accept savings deposits repayable on demand or at the expiration of a previously agreed period (30, 60 or 90 days), in which latter case the deposits command a somewhat higher rate of interest. As regards the Mortgage credit business, the Österreichische Credit-Anstalt, after having absorbed the Boden-Credit-Anstalt and taken over the mortgage department of the latter (in October, 1929) now issues its own mortgage bonds. Under the House-building Promotion Act of 1929 this branch of the business is likely to gain substantially in extent. The only other Austrian joint-stock bank authorized to issue mortgage bonds is the Österreichische Credit-Institut für öffentliche Unternehmungen und Arbeiten, which specializes in public utility finance. The Austrian Government, the large Austrian banks and a number of prominent foreign banking enterprises are shareholders in the company, to which have also been confided trustee functions of an important nature in matters of public interest.

The bulk of the savings deposit and mortgage credit business is, however, taken care of by institutes of a different kind. Out of savings deposits in Vienna and in the provincial chief towns, aggregating 1891 million Schilling on December 31, 1930, 1019 million were held by savings banks. Savings banks organized as joint-stock or limited liability companies are not permitted in Austria. The usual form they take is therefore that of an institute which is either founded by, and under the responsibility of, an administrative corporation or by a private association of individuals. The former kind largely outnumbers the other in Austria. In either case an initial capital is supplied by the founder (the public corporation) or by the

founders (the members of the association), which is repayable when a reserve fund, accumulated out of the earnings of the savings bank, reaches a certain percentage of the savings deposits. When that is the case, the reserve fund alone takes the place of the capital account of other undertakings. The savings banks invest the funds at their disposal in loans on mortgage security, in the purchase of bonds, in loans to municipalities and they also discount bills and grant credits on collateral security.

As regards the granting of loans on mortgage security and the issue of mortgage bonds, by far the major part of that business is done by the Landeshypotheken-Anstalten (provincial mortgage institutions). The total amount of mortgage bonds issued in Austria was 247 million Schilling an December 31, 1930. Of these about 230 million Schilling were issued by the provincial mortgage institutions and the rest by joint-stock banks. The Landeshypotheken-Anstalten were founded by, and are under the supervision of, the Government and the Diet of the Federal Province where they have their seat, the provinces being also guarantors of all liabilities of these institutes.

In the past year business conditions in Austria, as elsewhere, were less favourable than at any time since the War. In every country a decline of commercial and industrial activity is bound to react on the turnover and on the profits made in the banking business, but where the relations between the financial establishments and industrial enterprises are as close as they are in Austria, industrial depression is making itself felt in the banking business in a more direct manner. Commenting on the banking situation in 1930, the Board of the Austrian National Bank in its Report to Shareholders, submitted at the General Meeting of March 20, 1931, made the following statement:

„The absence of a spirit of enterprise in commerce and industry and the stagnation on the Vienna Stock Exchange which with short interruptions prevailed throughout the year, almost completely excluded the possibility of making a profit from syndicate and issuing business and also reduced to a minimum the earnings of commission on Stock Exchange operations. Credit operations called for particular caution in view of the slump of commodity prices and the consequent danger of losses to commerce, industry and agriculture. By reason of the increase of home deposits and the smaller demand for credit on the home market the volume of short-term foreign loans is likely to have declined considerably in 1930. However, as such short-term money under various shapes still plays

important rôle among the outside funds at the disposal of Austrian banks, the cheapening of foreign rates of interest which took place in the second half-year probably had a favourable influence on the interest earnings of the Austrian banks. Still only a small part of the loss of business sustained in other branches of banking is likely to have been made good in this way. The reduced prospects of profit on home business caused the Austrian banks to pay greater attention to the development of foreign connections. Thus, the Österreichische Credit-Anstalt cooperated with an international group, comprising among other companies the Schweizerische Bank-Verein, Basle, S. M. von Rothschild, Vienna, Helbert, Wagg & Co., London, and Warburg & Co., Amsterdam, in the formation of the Continental Trust Company for Bank and Industrial Securities at Basle. The Company has a capital of 60 million Swiss francs, two-thirds of which were paid up, and a debenture loan of 40 million Swiss francs, was also issued. The group of old-time foreign connections of the Wiener Bank-Verein (the Deutsche Bank- und Discontogesellschaft, Berlin, the Société Générale de Belgique and the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger at Brussels and the Basler Handelsbank, Basle) considerably increased their interest in the Austrian bank by acquiring a larger batch of shares. The Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft extended its circle of large foreign shareholders by the inclusion of a French group. In cooperation with its Belgian friends the bank also participated in the formation of the Société d'Electricité et de Transport de l'Europe Centrale at Brüssels and acquired an interest in the development of water powers in Yugoslavia. The intensive activity displayed by this bank in the direction of the exploitation of electric energy led in the past year to the absorption of the Vereinigte Elektrizitäts A. G., Vienna, by the Escompte-Gesellschaft and in connection therewith the share-capital of the latter was raised from 39 million to 54 million schillings."

However, since the above report was issued, further important developments have taken place. To the Credit-Anstalt the closing of the annual accounts brought home the unwelcome truth that the losses sustained in 1930 had been exceptionally heavy. They were largely incurred in connection with the commitments undertaken in October 1929, when the bank, at the urgent call of the Government and on the spur of the moment, consented to take over the affairs of the Boden-Credit-Anstalt. Other factors of an adverse nature had also come into play, viz. the heavy decline of stock prices which depreciated the bank's holdings, and the necessity of writing off

considerable sums from outstanding accounts. The Government, the National Bank and the banking house of Rothschild, when informed of the situation, decided to subscribe fresh funds not only equal, but actually larger than, the loss sustained. About 160 million Schilling of fresh capital are thus assured to the Credit-Anstalt, whose existing shareholders will have the face value of their stock reduced by 25 per cent. The Austrian Government has also been authorized to assume responsibility for foreign funds invested in the bank or for fresh funds provided for its reconstruction. When this is completed, the own funds of the Credit-Anstalt will compare as follows with those of other Austrian banks:

	in million Schilling	
	Capital	Reserves
Österreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe	177·50	—
Niederösterr. Escompte-Gesellschaft	54	43·3
Wiener Bank-Verein	55	28
Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale	100[1]	11·2[1]
Mercurbank	20	4·6
Österr. Credit-Institut für öffentliche Unternehmungen und Arbeiten	16·2	3·9

As regards the foreign affiliations of the banks, no considerable changes have, therefore, taken place in the past year. The Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft and the Österreichische Credit-Anstalt jointly have a controlling interest in the Böhmische Excomptebank und Credit-Anstalt, Prague. Close relations exist between the Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft and the Berliner Handelsgesellschaft, the Banque de Bruxelles, le Comptoir d'Escompte à Genève, the Union Européenne Industrielle et Financière, the Lloyds Bank, the Hambros Bank, Messrs. W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc. and, on the basis of a transaction arranged in May, 1930, the Banque Nationale de Crédit in Paris. As regards the Credit-Anstalt, it is not yet possible to say what changes will take place in the foreign affiliations of the bank. So far the following banks have belonged to the sphere of influence of the Credit-Anstalt: the Amstelbank at Amsterdam, the Bank für auswärtigen Handel in Berlin, the Société de Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie in Paris, the Böhmische Escompte-Bank und Credit-Anstalt in Prague referred to above, the War-

[1] In million French francs.

schauer Discontobank, the Aktien-Hypothekenbank at Lemberg, the Schlesische Credit-Anstalt at Bielitz, the Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Industrie in Laibach, the Jugoslavische Unionbank A. G. at Zagreb and Belgrad, the Handels- und Gewerbebank A. G. at Novisad, the rumänische Creditbank at Bucarest, in which the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale also owns a large interest, and the Banque Franco-Belge et Balkanique at Sofia, which is also very close to the Wiener Bank-Verein and some foreign friends of the latter. As regards the Wiener Bank-Verein, the company, in addition to the participation just referred to, controls the Allgemeine Bank-Verein in Poland and the Allgemeine Jugoslavische Bank-Verein at Zagreb and is a large shareholder, jointly with the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, the Société Générale de Belgique and the Basler Handelsbank, in the Böhmische Unionbank at Prague. The Deutsche Bank-Discontogesellschaft, which had already been in close relations with the Bank-Verein, has recently increased its interest in the latter and the same refers to the above mentioned foreign friends of the Vienna institute. To the sphere of interest of the Banque des Pays de l'Europe Centrale belong the Bank für Handel und Industrie at Prague, the Allgemeine Creditbank A. G. at Warsaw and the Rumänische Creditbank at Bucarest, which has been mentioned above in connection with the Credit-Anstalt. In the Mercurbank A. G. the Darmstädter and Nationalbank owns a controlling interest.

MORTGAGE INSTITUTIONS IN AUSTRIA.

In Austria mortgage advances are provided by Savings Banks and State Mortgage Institutions (Landeshypothekenanstalten). Both kinds of institutions carry out this business and support with their credits house-owners and buyers, as well as farmers, towns, and other communities.

Of the 202 Austrian Savings Banks, about a quarter were erected in the older form of „Vereinssparkassen" (Associations of well known citizens, carrying on the business of accumulation of savings on a benevolent basis, similar to the English Trustee Savings Banks). The remainder are mostly municipal Savings Banks.

Austria's Savings Banks, however, differ from the English institutions of the same name in that they use the savings funds, in the first place, for advances on mortgages, secondly, but to a lesser degree, to local authorities also; they invest in government securities

only such money as they require as liquid funds, as far as this is not needed as bank cash. Their principal aim is the encouragement of saving money, especially among the middle and lower classes. Their net profits, after the reserves prescribed by the statutes have been accumulated, are used for social work. Advances on mortgages are made by the savings banks up to 40 years and are terminable by both sides after six months' notice. The rate of interest on savings bank loans is determined principally by the rate paid on deposits. In their efforts to grant advances at as low rates as possible the Savings Banks employ methods similar to those of the English Building Societies.

To advance their mortgages at the lowest possible rates of interest has been the guiding policy from the start with the nine Austrian State Mortgage Institutions[1] who even use the surplus, as far as it is not required for the accumulation of sinking funds, for facilitating the conditions for advances. The means required for their advances are obtained, partly by receiving savings deposits, but for the most part, by the emission of mortgage bonds and communal bonds. Austrian mortgage bonds are debentures of the mortgage institutions. Since the mortgages themselves have legally to be entered in the official land registry, they constitute a security for the owners of mortage bonds. Every one of the nine Federal Countries is a further guarantor of its state mortage institution. Thus, covered by such multiple securities, the emissions of these bonds have been very successful, in Austria as well as on some foreign markets. The stable development of quotations on the Stock Exchange is further promoted by the care taken by the emitting institutions to regulate new emissions according to the varying absorbing capacity of the market.

The conditions under which money is advanced differ, according to the origin of the funds out of which they are made. From the accumulated savings funds, advances are made for a period, which usually varies between 5 and 15 years, but they are withdrawable at any time after six months notice; their rate of interest varies in accordance with the situation of the money market. From the emission of bonds advances are made up to 40 years, and are terminable only by the mortgager, except in some particular cases. These latter advances are made at fixed rates, exceeding by ½ to 1 per cent. the rate of interest on bonds.

[1] Apart from these there exist two private banks, which also advance mortgages, after similar principles.

As regards advances on buildings, the Austrian Rent Restriction Act has handicapped the development of this business. An improvement in this direction was made by the Act amending the law of rent restriction, passed by Parliament under the Streeruwitz Government and which resulted in a partial revaluation of restricted rents.

In connection with the amendment of the Rent Restriction Act, a bill for the promotion of house-building was passed which provided a building programme to the amount of 450 million Schilling. In this connection first mortgages are advanced, as usual, by the mortgage institutions and saving banks. In addition, the state mortgage institutions and the two mortgage banks have been empowered by the above mentioned law to extend second mortgages on new buildings and to pay instalments proportionate with the progress in building. The Federal Government itself has undertaken to pay interest on and to redeem such second mortgages, made by a mortgage institution under its auspices. The owners of houses erected in this way have to repay the capital to the State. As partial cover for the interest and petty expenses which the State has to pay to the mortgage institutions it demands from the house owners concerned an interest of only one per cent. House-building, under this bill, is going forward successfully and it is expected that after completion of the series of buildings being erected under this scheme—which will be during next summer—about 20.000 new homes will be ready for occupation.

Lack of precise statistic data renders it impossible to give exact figures showing how advances of mortgages institutions and savings banks are distributed over owners of buildings, owners of farms, and over towns and villages. However, the valuations expressed in the figures below might be considered to give an adequate idea of the real state of affairs.

The 202 Savings Banks, at the end of 1930, disposed of: 1620 million Schilling (£ 47 million) of savings deposits of which 1035 million Schilling had been sunk in credits. Out of this sum approximately 840 million Schilling were advanced on mortgages and the remainder without mortgages, to towns and villages.

The nine State Mortgage Institutions, at the end of 1930, showed 430 million Schilling of earning assets (£ 12 million) from which they had granted credits 380 million Schilling (being about 280 million mortgage and 100 million advances to towns and other official authorities). Out of the credits of the private banks an amount of 21 million Schilling falls under specific mortgage credits, and an amount of 8 millions under credits to towns and other official authorities. Not

included in these figures are the credits in course of being advanced under the Bill for the promotion of house-building.

The total of the mortgage credits advanced by Savings Banks, State Mortgage Institutions, and the two private banks which deal in mortgage credits amounted, at the end of 1930, to approximately 1141 million Schilling (£ 33 million) and the credits to towns, villages and other official bodies to approximately 303 Schilling (£ 9 million). The explanation of the lowness of these figures, even if one considers the comparatively restricted territory of Austria, is to be found, as far as mortgages on dwelling houses are concerned, in the effects of the Rent Restriction Act. On the whole, however, this is to be regarded as a favourabls omen, as it shows that the individuals and official bodies concerned generally keep their debts within moderate bounds. This last remark is particularly applicable to the Austrian farmers who have incurred debts to a considerably less amount than German farmers.

Out of the total sum of all the credits mentioned above, a sum of about 345 million Schilling (£ 10 million) has been advanced for a long term, is not withrawable by the lending institution and has been financed by the emission of bonds. This sum is composed of 316 million Schilling (£ 9 million) held by the State Mortgage Institutions and 29 million Schilling (£ 350.000) by the two banks, which deal in mortgage credits.

The emission business was taken up again after the stabilisation of the currency in 1925. The emission of bonds was not carried out so rapidly as in Germany. It is owing to this fact, and also to the concentration of the bonds emission business in a few institutions, which collaborate under a gentleman's agreement, that the development of the exchange of the Austrian gilt-edged mortgage bonds, during the postwar period, was steady. Quotations were only raised in a very cautious manner, and, consequently, unfavourable reactions, in periods of dear money, could be avoided during the whole period.

This favourable result is the more notable in the face of the depressed state of the Viennese stock market in general. So, in spite of the prevalent weak condition of the market, the Austrian mortgage institutions, thanks to their strong and cautious emission policy, could gain for their bonds the confidence of Austrian and foreign investors.

STOCK AND COMMODITY MARKETS AND MARKET COURTS OF ARBITRATION IN AUSTRIA.

The laws regulating the Stock and Commodity Markets in Austria (Effekten-, Waren- und Produktenbörsen) are laid down by the Act of 1st April, 1875, which is based on the principle of self-administration by freely-elected chambers. The government exercises solely a right of supervision through its officially appointed representative, the Exchange Commissary, or Börsekommissär. According to the particular branch of business transacted, we distinguish the Stock and Share Market („Effektenbörse"), the Commodity Market („Warenbörse") and the Agricultural Produce Market („Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte"). With regard to the Agricultural Produce Market, the 1903 Amendment to the Act of 1875 imposes special rules on the organisation and administration of this market as well as on the relative stipulations of the civil law, the most important of which is the prohibition of dealings in „futures" (time contracts) in grain and flour.

The only example in Austria of the first-mentioned type of market is the Stock and Share Section of the „Wiener Börse" (Vienna Stock Exchange). The second section deals with trade in all commodities with the exception of those which are specifically reserved, by the Amendment of 1903, for the Agricultural Produce Market, viz., grain and flour. In addition to the Markets in Vienna, there exist a Commodity Market at Innsbruck (mainly for timber), and Agricultural Produce Markets at Linz and Graz.

The Vienna Stock Exchange is one of the oldest exchanges in the German speaking countries. Founded in the year 1771 by the Empress Maria Theresa, its history is closely bound up with the splendour and decline of the ancient Hapsburg Empire. Up to the catastrophe of 1873 it was one of the leading stock exchanges of the world. At that time, at the climax of its development, its influence reached far beyond the frontiers of the old empire and consequently the concussion of its collapse was very widely felt. Although it has never since reached its former world-wide importance, the Vienna market always maintained an important and influential position until the War. It is natural that the war and still more the dissolution of the great empire with its vast economic territory should have thoroughly changed the basis on which the Vienna market rested, although during the first few years of the new era, until about the spring of 1924, the stock market showed an unprecedented activity

under influence of the inflation of the currency. At the same time a period of foundation of industrial concerns and banks set in that was very similar to the famous foundation-epoch in the seventies. As soon as the currency was stabilised, however, a reaction was unavoidable. When the immediate effects of the crisis had been overcome, a period of serious business tranquillity began under which Austria is suffering still, as are all other foreign markets at present. In addition, Austria suffers under interior difficulties which aggravate the depression. It is clear that the shrinking of the territory of the Austrian State and the creation in its place of a number of new states obliged the financial and market organisations, which had developed to meet the requirements of a large economic territory, to adapt themselves to the new conditions, a process that could not take place without difficulties and heavy sacrifices. Also permanent political troubles, a natural consequence of the change the fundamental bases of the State and the difficult economic situation, affected the business and turnover of the stock market very unfavourably. Austria, which was hit particularly hard by the war and its issue, was particularly exposed to the effects which are the result of the undeniable changes production and distribution of goods have undergone and are undergoing all over the world.

In these circumstances it is not astonishing that for the Vienna market the year 1930 should have been one of general depression with practically no business. Although quite a number of stocks have reached levels that warrant good yields, the absence of the desire of the public to buy, which is essential to any market, is strongly felt. The experience of a recent past, and the losses in capital Austrian which economy suffered, are not forgotten. Foreign countries, although economically stronger, have shown but little interest in Austrian stocks and the stocks of the Succession States negotiated on the Vienna Stock Exchange, as they were too much engaged by the world crisis. A change for the better can hardly be expected until the general economic situation improves. It is the bond market that offers better prospects in the near future. Already the success of the new Austrian International Loan of the year 1930, the first portion of which could be placed without difficulty last summer in spite of the unfavourable international situation, at comparatively advantageous terms, showed that confidence in Austria has been retained abroad, and it is to be hoped that the second, smaller portion will meet with an equally good reception. Credit requirements of other public parties, also offering good securities, are considerable, and will have to be satisfied

in not too distant a time. Then it will not be possible continually to make investments out of current revenues; it will be necessary to lighten the burden of the struggling present generation, by taking up loans. This necessity, together with the final settlement of pre-war debits will give a new stimulus to the investment market. The organisation of the Vienna Stock Exchange, excellent now as before, its absolute trustworthiness, the respectability and commercial ability of its members ensure the best performance of any task the future may place before it.

The Commodity Section of the Vienna Market deserves special mention. Before the war the importance of the Vienna Commodity Market was chiefly founded on the „Börsenschiedsgericht", a court of arbiters who are members of the Exchange. This together with the old-established, firm usages of the „Börse" were so highly regarded that even outsiders were guided by its decisions. An actual market of commodities, however, could not develop for reasons peculiar to the commercial conditions in Vienna. During the war and the first years following it, coercive economic measures enforced by law and the lack of merchandise formed an insuperable obstacle. These exceptional conditions, however, changed slowly, giving way to more normal ones which permitted the Vienna Commodity Market to be reorganised; after March 1, 1921, when new rules of the market were put into force, a period of animation set in, leading to a flourishing state of this branch of the „Börse". Although the heavy economic crisis beginning in Austria in 1924, was not without effect on the Commodity Market, the extent of its transactions in the most important branches of the business in Vienna even now, more than justifies the existence of this organisation. In 1930, it had 1047 members, against only 469 in 1914.

The Court of Arbitration of the Vienna Exchange had always been an important factor of commercial life. Its two sections (Stocks and Commodities Sections), and the present organisation look back on a tradition of more than 50 years. The Court of Arbitration of the Stocks Section decides cases among members of the stock exchange only, whereas that of the Commodities Section has for many years also been competent to decide cases of outsiders, provided that both parties have agreed to submit to this Court of Arbitration. The advantages of this Court of Arbitration over the ordinary Courts of Law are the quickness of the proceedings, the simplicity of formalities, and the composition of the awarding senate which is composed of experts advised by a Secretary who must be

qualified to exercise the office of judge. This happy combination brings it about that the economic side of the case is comprehended at once, which saves cost and time of consulting an expert-at-law. There are no ordinary legal means of redress against an award of the Court of Arbitration of the „Börse"; it is unappealable. The extraordinary legal means of plea of nullity or action for inefficacy which can rest on certain formal defaults only, are practically without consequences and do not interfere with the possibility of carrying out the award, which is considered in Austria as well as abroad as having similiar consequences as a sentence passed by a State Court of Law. The fact that compared with the time before the war the number of cases submitted to, and decided by, this Court of Arbitration in spite of the diminution and impoverishment of the economic territory served by it, is more than twice as great, proves that the institution is a real necessity to the market.

For the Agricultural Produce Markets, or Grain Exchanges („Landwirtschaftliche Produkten-Börsen") as stated before, the 1903 Amendment of the Exchange Laws gave new rules. Agricultural products had, for generations, been collected and directed into far-reaching channels for distribution by the professional grain trade. The Vienna corn trade in particular succeeded, in acomparatively short time, in making a hitherto insignificant local market which merely supplied provisions, into an emporium of the trade in corn, provender, legumes, and seeds. This important expansion of the Vienna corn trade would not have been possible without the Vienna Börse für landwirtschaftliche Produkte as its supporting centre. It is here that the market of all kinds of agricultural produce and ground cereals is regulated, that the proportion of supply and demand, on which prices depend, becomes clear. The publicity and diversification of contracts last not least ensures prices regulated by the actual supply and demand, thus protecting sellers from wretched prices and buyers from being overreached. The prices for corn and flour quoted on the Vienna Agricultural Produce Market serve as standard for the fixation of prices over a large economic territory.

Business practice generally used and recognised to meet the requirements of commerce and trade has been laid down in certain fixed forms called "Börse-Usancen" („Exchange-Usages") which form the basis of thousands of business contracts every year. The Court of Arbitration guarantees impartial justice, protecting every merchant from unlawful business and any act contrary to the principle of good faith.

A special commission, the so-called „Sachverständigen-Kommission" consisting of „Experts" has been appointed to decide all disputes arising from differences about the quality of the merchandise delivered. The judgment of the members of the Expert Commission, who must possess a thorough knowledge of the commodities, is decisive, cases of legal differences are referred to the Exchange Arbiters („Börse-Schiedsrichter") whose task it is to see that the principles of honour, respectability, and trustworthiness on which regular commerce and trade are founded, be observed, excluding anything contrary to correctness or good faith in business-life. The appointments of Expert and Arbiter mentioned above are purely honorary; experts and arbiters are sworn as to the correct fulfilment of their respective offices.

There is no doubt that after the war the revolution of the channels of supply and distribution, the restriction of the territory, the absence of a formerly important home production of grain and cereals have placed difficult problems before the Austrian grain trade, and along with it, the Vienna, Linz and Graz Grain Markets; but even in these thoroughly changed circumstances the Austrian Grain Markets have fulfilled their economic function; the Austrian grain trade has always satisfied home demand at reasonable prices, finding markets for the surplus, and directing a considerable portion of transit trade to Vienna.

The Austrian Grain Markets have thus become a centre of an important branch of economic life, the prices fixed by them have become a barometer, so to say, of the Austrian grain trade. They help Austria to fight the economic struggle for life, and the Vienna Corn Market in particular has grown into an institution of commercial importance, the City of Vienna into an emporium of trade, the chief centre for grain transports from east to west.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Austria of to-day has taken over about one-third of the industrial production of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The fact that an intensive industrial activity developed in Austria, was partly due to the rôle of Vienna which, being the former capital and imperial residence was the most important consumption and traffic centre of the old Monarchy. In addition the Alpine countries, richly endowed by nature with certain important raw materials, favoured the develop-

ment of extremely productive manufactures which, in the course of the 19th century, developed into large industries.

The large iron ores rank first among the resources of mineral raw materials in Austria. The iron industry is centered in the districts of the famous "Steirische Erzberg" (Styrian Ore Mountain). These ore deposits, which have been exploited for more than 1200 years, reach a depth of 200 metres and consist principly of spathic iron ore. The iron percentage varies from 36 to 40, and 2 per cent. are manganesia; another product is ankerite (called "Rohwand") containing from 15 to 25 per cent. iron. The exploitation of these ores is executed above ground in 60 terraces, from 8 to 20 metres in height. The second important iron-ore mines are those of the "Hüttenberger Erzberg" (Huettenberger Ore Mountain) in Carinthia which produces also spathic iron ore. These two iron-ore mines are owned by the "Österreichische Alpine Montan Gesellschaft"; the concern smelts most of the ore in its own furnaces or uses it directly for steel production. The yearly output of iron ore amounted to 2,030.650 tons in 1913, to 250.490 tons in 1919, to 1,891.381 tons in 1929 and to 1,180.451 tons in 1930.

While the iron-ore produced in the country covers not alone the home needs, but renders possible considerable exports, the output of copper, lead, zinc, and antimony does not nearly meet the demands of home industry.

The most important copper deposits in Mitterberg (Salzburg) were known in pre-historical times; exploitation was resumed at the beginning of the 19th century. The ore obtained there contains 1·6 to 4 per cent. of copper. The most important copper deposit of Tyrol is in Schwaz where quicksilver and silver are also found. The yearly output of copper-ore amounted in 1913 to 60.400 tons, in 1919 to 23.751 tons, in 1929 to 135.113 tons and in 1930 to 129.539 tons.

The most important deposits of lead and zinc are found in the Bleiberger Erzberg in Carinthia. The ore obtained there (lead-glance and zinc-blende) are worked in the country. The yearly production of ore amounted in 1913 to 94.100 tons, in 1919 to 79.100 tons, in 1929 to 115.024 tons and in 1930 to 126.579 tons.

The salt mines are of great importance; being a State monopoly, they are a good source of government revenue. The salt deposits extend over those parts of Upper-Austria and Styria known as the "Salzkammergut", to Salzburg (Hallein) and to Tyrol (Hall). The bulk of the salt is conducted through pipes as brine to the salthouses. Here it is partly evaporated and partly converted into

chlorine, sodium hydrate, soda and relative chemical products in some neighbouring factories. The yearly output of brine amounted in 1913 to 7,512.290 hectolitres, in 1919 to 3,987.537 hectolitres, in 1929 to 5,551.311 hectolitres and in 1930 to 4,954.401 hectolitres.

The production of graphite is an important asset for Austria. The amount produced does not only cover the home needs, but leaves also substantial quantities for export. The yearly output of raw-graphite amounted in 1913 to 17.282 tons, in 1919 to 8264 tons, in 1929 to 25.296 tons and in 1930 to 17.689 tons.

One of the most important export articles is magnesite, which is chiefly found in Styria and Carinthia. The Austrian magnesite works cover at present about one third of the world's supply, although the capacity is only utilized to about 50 per cent. The value of the yearly exports of magnesite amounts to some 15 million Austrian Schilling.

Among the other mineral deposits situated in Austria may be mentioned talc-stone, cement-marl and gypsum.

The Austrian supply of mineral fuel is relatively unfavourable. Only 15 million tons (3 per cent.) out of the estimated 500 million tons of Austrian coal, are black coal. The rest is brown and lignite fuel. Rational measures taken on a grand scale have, however, increased the capacity of the Austrian mining industry far above the level of pre-war times. But in spite of this fact, Austria is forced to meet the greater part of her demand for fuel by imports from foreign countries. This is due to the fact that the Austrian brown coal and lignite fuel does not meet fully the requirements of industries and, on the other hand, the mined quantities of black coal are far behind the requirements. (Annual produce of coal in tons: 1913 — 2,700.000; 1919 — 2,307.807; 1929 — 3,732.812; 1930 — 3,278.869.)

The extensive woods and forests of Austria (about 40 per cent. of the area of the country) form the basis of the highly developed timber production. The quantity of timber produced (mostly soft wood) may be estimated at about 10 million cubic metres annually. Of this produce about 4 million cubic metres are used as fire-wood; the balance is partly absorbed by the timber working industries and paper-mills, and is partly exported.

An important by-product of the timber industry is firbark, known to be an excellent material for tanning and used as much at home as abroad in the leather industries. And, as the Austrian industry of cattle-breeding, especially in the mountains, produces first-class hides for leather manufacture, the conditions for the development of a flourishing leather industry are at hand.

As far as other raw stuffs are concerned, Austrian industries, with the exception of the food-stuff industries, which chiefly use inland raw material, are obliged to rely on the importation of nearly the whole material from foreign countries.

UTILIZATION OF WATER POWER IN AUSTRIA.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK.

The exploitation of Austrian water power was already discussed in pre-war days; but on the one hand there was the opposition of the coal-producing provinces of the former Monarchy, that is to say of the territories of Czechoslovakia and Poland of to-day, while on the other hand military quarters gave an absolute preference to steam traction in the railway system. After the Great War conditions materially changed. The coal-producing provinces have become foreign countries and what formerly was done on the lines of inland trade was converted into foreign trade. Coal imports absorb a big volume of the total foreign trade of Austria to-day and the depreciation of the Austrian currency during the first post-war period handicapped the financing of the fuel imports. Consequently Austria endeavoured to use her own water power for the production of electricity. According to statistics issued by the Water Power and Electricity Board of the Federal Chancellery the available water power can be utilised to the extent of 3,400.000 HP. The water power plants constructed (and under construction) since 1918 created a fresh supply of installed electrical power of some 870.000 HP.

The big Austrian hydroelectric plants (each exceeding 500 HP.) which were in operation at the end of 1918, had a total of 330.000 installed turbine horse-power with a maximum output capacity of some 1300 million kwh per annum. The corresponding figures for the end of 1930, the plants under construction being included, are 1,200.000 of installed turbine horsepower and some 3000 million kwh. The latter statistics comprise operating power stations as well as stations now in course of construction. The average capacity of the big power stations increased from 1100 installed horse-power in 1918 to 6200 installed horse-power of the plants constructed in the post-war period. This considerable increase is attributable to the newly constructed storage plants, the power of which often corresponds to a surplus over the average output, and,

if necessary, is able to meet temporarily very high demands, such as peak loads.

In those portions of the former Dual Monarchy which now form the territory of the Austrian Republic, there were only 8 storage reservoirs with a total available capacity of 25 million m³; whilst during the existence of the Austrian Republic 13 new reservoirs have been built and utilized, with a capacity of about 100 million m³. Three further reservoirs are under construction, with a total available capacity of about 50 million m³.

The water power reservoirs of Austria, including those in existence and under construction, thus show a total capacity of about 175 million m³. No less than six sevenths of all these reservoirs were constructed during the post-war period. Further projects are being seriously considered and would bring the total capacity to almost six times the present figure.

The capacity (if measured by the possible output of electricity per annum) of the power-supply undertakings grows considerably more rapidly if it is compared with the increase of plants constructed on account and for the use of individual owners.

While in pre-war times the capacity was almost equally divided between the two categories of generating stations, the present capacity of the supply undertakings exceeds the other category by some 300 per cent. This development indicates the transition from the individual local electricity supply to the large-scale production and supply.

There is a strong tendency towards rationalisation of the electricity supply in Austria; the work of interconnection of large storage plants and thermal stations is going on.

As far as the big hydroelectric plants are concerned, the increase in the average capacity per annum was some 21.000 HP.

The total expenses of construction in the field of water power development during the post-war period is nearly 480 million Austrian Shilling (£ 67,100.000, $ 14,000.000); the costs of long distance high tension transmission lines being included. This expenditure can be considered as very remarkable for Austria, and calls all the more for special notice, as two-thirds of it were raised through the revenue channels of this impoverished country. The remaining one-third was met out of foreign loans.

Upon completion of the power stations now under construction, the water power utilized since 1918 will entail a saving of coal at the rate of some 1½ million tons a year.

The export of electric energy from Austria is steadily in-

creasing. The figure for 1929 was some 120 million kwh. The bulk of exported electric current (some 70 million kwh) is supplied by the Achensee-Works, which have signed a delivery contract with the Bayernwerk (Bavaria); the balance is met by various generating stations situated in Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Salzburg. The value of electric energy exported in 1929 was some 10 million Shilling (£ 280.000, $ 1,400.000).

On completion of the generating plants, which are now under of construction, the electricity export will reach 300 million kwh annually. A further increase will be possible upon realization of several projects which are seriously being considered at present. It would amount to many times the present total energy production of Austria.

The following projects are cited:

The Upper Austrian Water Power and Electricity Company is considering the completion of a generating station at Partenstein, and the construction of a plant in the Lower Enns Valley. The utilisation of the Danube water power is a very important scheme. Other plans concern the works on the Enns in Styria, the utilisation of the water power of the High Tauern Mountains, and the „Western Power Stations" in the Tyrol.

The consumption of electric energy in Austria is some 2500 million kwh per annum; this figure, of course, is much below the maximum production capacity. About two-thirds of the demand are supplied by hydro-electric plants while one-third is produced by thermal-electric plants. The production of electric energy per head of the population is some 400 kwh.

Public funds played an important rôle in the utilisation of water power during the post-war period. At that time the local governments showed initiative and determination in the formation of the big water power companies of Upper Austria, Salzburg and Styria.

The adoption of the League's Reconstruction Scheme in 1923 caused a gradual decrease in the financial interests the Federation and the federal countries held in the above mentioned companies. This change was due to some extent to the increased economy in the employment of public funds; in addition it was suggested that public authorities should refrain from financing undertakings which were not immediately connected with their own sphere of action. Both the home and foreign investors were then given a chance of participating in the finance of water power. The increased attractiveness of Austrian and foreign investments is also due to the special legislation

which was enacted with a view to improving the investors' income to be expected from such investments.

Legislation in the field of electrical development was first inaugurated by the Water Power Facilities Act, 1922. This Act was repeatedly modified in order to bring it into line whith the requirements of supply and demand of electricity as well as with the evolution of the Money Market. The last codification is the Electricity Facilities Act, 1928, which simplifies the application of the legislation hitherto passed. Under the terms of the Electricity Facilities Act, 1928, hydroelectric plants are exempt from corporation tax (income tax) for a period not exceeding 20 years, provided that the companies comply with certain legal requirements; immunity from taxes and rates is provided for during the period of construction and for the first three years of operation. Both the extent and form of these facilities favourably compare with similar measures, which other countries have introduced in order to facilitate the electricity supply. The provisions of Austrian legislation are liberally applied; there is no doubt that the extraordinary success of the post-war exploitation of the Austrian water power is, to a great extent, due to electricity legislation.

The Electricity Act, 1929, which substituted the Electric Ways Act (1922), regulates the respective relations between the federal countries and the Federation, and complies with the changed requirements. In addition it essentially simplifies the legal procedures.

The terms of this law regarding the electricity export are of special importance. The import and export of the electric energy is subject to a special license to be granted by the Minister of Commerce. The concession should define both the maximum supply of electric energy and the duration of contracts with foreign parties. The license cannot be refused if the company in question complies with certain specified requirements. It is provided for by the Amendment Bill that the duration of contracts for exporting electric energy must be in harmony with the usual currency of loans issued for the financing of hydroelectric plants.

The general economic importance attached to the supply of electric energy for inland consumers does not call for any evidence. If supply and demand are exactly surveyed no difficulties are anticipated as to the financial prospects of the invested capital. The same applies all the more to the case of exported electric power. The power-export is not burdened by any import of raw material necessary for its production.

The exportation of the current would be particularly promising as regards money and energy. The revenues from this source would be able to discharge the building debts without having recourse to inland means of payment. The future demand of energy would thus be met by plants of cheap production.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Before dealing with the detailed conditions of agriculture and forestry it would not be out of place to state that whoever undertakes to speak of Austrian agriculture must bear in mind the following items: Austria is for the greater part a mountainous country, consequently the period of vegetation in many areas is only a short one. The cultivation of Indian corn and even of wheat is impossible in many areas. The second item, which cannot be overlooked, is the fact that Austria is a country of small holdings and finally it is to be remembered that Austria of to-day was formerly only a portion of the economic and customs unity as represented by the Danubian Monarchy comprising many territories with a far superior agricultural output than Austria had at that period and still has nowadays. Practically 50 per cent. of the Austrian population is either directly engaged in agriculture and forestry or indirectly connected with the farming and timber industries; it must be noted, that a great number of traders and industrialists, resident in the country and smaller towns, are in addition more or less actively engaged in agricultural production.

During the last eleven years of reconstruction Austria has completely carried out that duty which devolves on every country, namely, of consolidating her own agriculture; in this short space of time Austrian agriculture has not only regained its own productivity but further has revived to such an extent that today—apart from wheat and barley for brewing purposes—not only is Austria's own demand for the various kinds of corn met for the most part from her own production but she has begun to export potatoes, milk and dairy produce. This is in many ways the result of provisions made by Federal and local authorities.

The increase in production, however, makes it necessary that the present price and market crisis should be overcome. This crisis is partly a result of disturbances in the relationships which existed in pre-war Austria between cattle-breeding Alpine provinces and the

cattle-keeping agrarian districts with their more intensive management, but for the most part it is a phenomenon common to all civilized countries. The prices of agricultural produce have almost all sunk below the cost of production, because production all over the world showed a great increase over consumption. The cost of production is influenced by the increase in taxation, contributions to social insurance etc., further, by the relatively high cost of industrial produce and last not least by the high interest on borowed capital. This high interest in many cases prevents necessary productive developments from being carried out even if a normal profit were to be expected. But the unfavourable position of agriculture has again its effects on industry and commerce since the purchasing power of the agricultural population is sinking. This fact also has its influence on the large number of unemployed. Apart from all this the high interest has a very bad influence in such cases where the farmer is forced to raise a short-term or long-term loan.

The crisis is aggravated by the fact that agriculture is protected only by relatively small tariffs and has to suffer competition with produce imported from districts with better climatic conditions, better soil and with low wages.

It is, therefore, to be understood that the government has taken steps to increase and improve production in all branches of agriculture together with the Landwirtschaftskammern (agricultural main corporations). Amongst the new steps taken market organisation is to be mentioned, particularly the organisation of cattle-marketing.

It is especially to be noticed that great work has been done in cultivating and improving those areas which up till now were comparatively unfruitful.

VALUE OF CROPS.

Austria's agricultural products in 1930 are officially valued at 1205 million Schilling (£ 35 millions, $ 172 millions), as compared with 1717 million Schilling (£ 49·7 millions, $ 242 millions) in 1929. The decrease in the value of the total production as compared with 1929 is mostly due to the downward tendency of prices of agricultural produce and is only partly due to the somewhat smaller harvest.

The following table compares the production of 1930 with that of 1920 showing the increase during the last few years.

Kind of crop	Area under cultivation in acres		Output in hundredweights		Percentage show. increase in output of 1930 as compared with 1920
	1920	1930	1920	1930	
Wheat	454.000	501.000	3,724.000	6,098.000	63·7
Rye	805.000	921.000	5,600.000	10,307.000	84·0
Barley	291.000	414.000	2,516.000	4,848.000	92·7
Oats	706.000	762.000	5,020.000	7,624.000	51·9

Kind of crop	Area under cultivation in acres		Output in hundredweights		Percentage show. increase in output of 1930 as compared with 1920
	1920	1930	1920	1930	
Indian corn....	141.000	139.000	1,535.000	2,209.000	43·9
Flax	8.000	11.000	47.000	119.000	153·2
Linseed	6.000	7.000	20.000	21.000	5·0
Potatoes	358.000	474.000	17,370.000	48,778.000	180·8
Sugar-beet	25.000	81.000	3,815.000	15,854.000	315·6
Turnips	131.000	144.000	16,268.000	33,563.000	106·3
Clover-hay	444.000	536.000	10,998.000	28,287.000	157·2
Vetch	67.000	75.000	2,083.000	1,955.000	6·1
Meadow-hay ..	2,469.000	2,323.000	49,622.000	65,846.000	32·7

In general the total crop of 1930 was not so large as that of the previous year. Only certain fodder plants and sugar beet show a considerable increase as compared with 1929. The area under sugar-beet cultivation in 1930 was 10 per cent. larger than in 1929:

The following table shows the average output per acre in hundredweights:

	1930	1929		1930	1929
Wheat.....	12·2	12·1	Potatoes	102·9	92·1
Rye.....	11·2	10·3	Sugar-beet	195·7	160·2
Barley.....	11·7	13·1	Turnips	233·1	190·4
Oats	10·0	11·9	Clover-hay	52·8	52·0
Indian corn.....	15·9	14·7	Vetch	26·1	30·3
Flax	10·8	13·0	Meadow-hay	28·3	31·5

FRUIT- AND WINE-GROWING.

As a country capable of producing fruit, in large quantities and of excellent quality, Austria is deserving of consideration.

The appended table shows a comparison of estimates for 1930 with the crop of 1920

	1930	1920
	(in tons)	
Stone-fruit (cherries, mahaleb cherries, plums, apricots, peaches)	36.426	18.097
Kernel-fruit (apples, pears)	220.247	208.076
Peel-fruit (walnuts, chestnuts)	2.750	942
Berries	3.783	114

The wine harvest of 1930 is, in spite of some damage caused by unfavourable weather conditions, of a high average as regards quality; the production was 1,200.000 hl, as compared with 573.000 hl in the previous year.

LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

The live-stock industry of Austria is in a healthy and quite prosperous condition. The total number of cattle which may be taken as 2,500.000 head has reached pre-war level as regards quantity but has surpassed that level as regards quality.

The milk production of those breeds which were tested amounts to, per head per year:

Grau-Braunvieh (Montafoner)	3250 litres
Fleckvieh	2450 ,,
Pinzgauer	2480 ,,
Murbodner	2380 ,,
Blondvieh	2240 ,,
Waldviertler	2200 ,,

In spite of the decrease in the number of horses in large towns the total number of horses is, thanks to the increased number in the country, very little below the pre-war level.

While the number of sheep and goats has decreased very much, swine and poultry breeding show great advances both as regards number and quality.

The number of cows was 1,105.491 head in 1910 in that area which comprises present-day Austria, while according to the census of 1923, which may be taken as still valid, amounts to 1,074.865 head.

Since 1910 the home milk production has increased by about 17 per cent., its total value may be reckoned roughly at 650 million Schilling. Dairy farming is one of the most important facts in Austria's production and food policy; the value of the annual milk production is without doubt the highest in our national economy.

Apart from the fact that fresh milk nearly all comes from home sources, progress is also shown by the increasing improvement in the trade balance. Between the years 1924 and 1928 the value of imported milk and dairy produce sank from 40 million Schilling to 6·9 while exports rose from 1·8 million Schilling to 14·9 million Schilling. While in 1928 there was an excess of imports over exports to the value of 4·25 million Schilling, trade statistics for 1930 already show an excess of exports over imports to the value of over 8 million Schilling. There is the added fact that home consumption of milk and dairy produce has without doubt increased very much and that this larger demand could be covered by home production. Apart from the fall in prices, a considerable improvement in quality has led to increased exportation and naturally to increased home consumption.

FORESTRY.

Austria is very abundantly endowed with forests, which cover 3,137.185 ha (37·4 per cent. of the total area). It should be noted that 1 ha equals 2·47 acres of land. The bulk of Austria's forests is situated at some 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Legislation in the matter of forestry was enacted as early as in the 16th century and modern legislation covers practically the whole field of forest industry, such as utilization of timber resources, prevention of waste, protection of remaining forests and re-stocking of cleared areas. The leading principle of forest policy is to secure the most economical disposal of timber. Under the guidance of a numerous personnel consisting of technically trained officers and employees forest conservation is assured in Austria.

70 per cent. of the forests are privately owned while 30 per cent. are owned by the State, self-governing bodies, ecclesiastical corporations and co-operative societies. State-owned and State-administered forests comprise some 413.000 ha. So far as private forest property is concerned small holdings (less than 500 ha) are predominant.

Under the terms of the reconstruction scheme the State-owned forests have been transformed into a separate economic body with corporate personality, whose management is placed on a commercial basis.

The bulk of Austria's timber resources consists of coniferous

trees, which cover 2,619.223 ha. or 83·5 per cent. of the total wooded area. Pine-trees cover 1,781.999 ha. or 56·8 per cent. of the total area, while fir-trees cover 307.726 ha. (9·8 per cent.) and larch-trees 223.123 ha. (7·1 per cent.). Leaved trees cover 517.962 ha. or 16·5 per cent. of the total wooded area; the chief kinds being beech (310.733 ha. or 9·9 per cent.) and oak (69.534 ha. or 2·2 per cent.).

The average annual increase in wood is calculated at 2·97 square metres per ha.; thus Austria's total increase is 9,320.000 square metres a year, out of which 5,751.000 square metres are used as timber while the balance is available for fuel.

According to the way the forests are cultivated and used for timber production, they are divided into three categories:

1. High forests. These forests consist of trees which have developed from the seed and are only used once. They are cut either in masses or single trees are selected. 96·4 per cent. of the Austrian forests are of this category. The woods reach an average age of 70 to 140 years.

2. Low Forests. These consist of trees which have developed out of the roots and are only 2·6 per cent. of the Austrian forests. They reach an average age of 15 to 40 years.

3. Middle Forests. These are a mixture of the above mentioned two other categories and cover 1 per cent. of the Austrian woods.

The High forests, therefore, predominate.

The importance of timber as the chief production of forestry for Austrian economics may be estimated by the traffic in timber as follows:

In 1929 the timber imports to Austria were:

Timber raw	5300	waggons (à 10 tons)
Timber worked and dressed	9500	,,
Fire wood	2200	,,

In 1929 were exported:

Timber raw	88.200	waggons
Timber planed or dressed	117.700	,,
Timber for firewood	13.700	,,

The plus of exports over the imports is demonstrated by the following trade returns:

Timber raw	82.900	waggons
Timber planed or dressed	108.200	,,
Firewood	11.500	,,
Total ...	202.600	waggons

REPRESENTATION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Austrian agriculture and forestry, as well as trade, commerce and industry, are organised on a legal basis according to professional categories. The "landwirtschaftliche Hauptkörperschaften" (Agricultural Main Corporations) are called upon to represent the interests of agriculture and forestry.

There is only one corporation for each federal country.

The internal and external structure of the "landwirtschaftliche Hauptkörperschaften" is not homogeneous; all of them, however, act according to Federal Country laws.

A part of them is organised according to the chamber system i. e. Lower-Austria, Burgenland, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Styria.

It is the fundamental idea of the chamber system that the interests of agriculture and forestry of every country are represented by corporations enjoying a large autonomy executed by functionaries chosen by original elections. These corporations have the right to prescribe imposts to the land taxes and the necessary lower organisations are at their services. Apart from representing the general interests of agriculture and forestry, the Chambers are also entrusted with the public agenda of furthering the cultivations.

In Salzburg the "Landeskulturrat" (Country Culture Council) has been reorganized, but the real chamber system is not yet introduced. In Upper Austria and Carinthia the respective bills concerning the foundation of Chambers were submitted to the Diet (Landtag).

Soon after the foundation of the "niederösterreichische Landes-Landwirtschaftskammer" (Lower-Austrian Agricultural Chamber) its first President succeeded in inducing the Presidents of the Corporations of the other Federal Countries to assemble at a "Permanent Conference" with the object of exchanging views regarding important questions about agriculture and forestry and obtaining an unanimous attitude when dealing with these problems.

The "niederösterreichische Landes-Landwirtschaftskammer" (Lower-Austrian Agricultural Chamber) was designed as a central office of representation under the direction of the president of this chamber.

The position of the "landwirtschaftliche Hauptkörperschaften" and of the "Präsidentenkonferenz" (Presidential Conference) has considerably gained in general importance by the federal law of

July 18, 1924, concerning the relations between the federal authorities and the "landwirtschaftliche Hauptkörperschaften" Especially now, as the federal authorities are obliged to present all proposed laws and regulations referring to agriculture and forestry to the main corporations for consideration. Their views are often given by mutual agreement at the "Präsidentenkonferenz" (Presidential Conference).

But the "Presidential Conference" also dealt in an exemplary manner with topical questions concerning agriculture and forestry and discussed them very satisfactorily before they were put into force. Every question of agricultural interest was dealt with at the "Presidential Conference". The Conference is to be considered as a very important advisory instrument for the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

To sum up, it should be said that the "Presidential Conference of the Agricultural Main Corporations" may be considered the most important and influential institution for representing the interests of agriculture and forestry in Austria.

The Bureau of the "Präsidentenkonferenz" (Presidential Conference) has its offices at the "niederösterreichische Landes-Landwirtschaftskammer" (Lower-Austrian Agricultural Chamber), Vienna, I., Löwelstraße 16, and is ready to provide all desirable information to persons interested in agricultural questions and forestry problems in Austria.

AUSTRIA'S INDUSTRIES.

Pre-war Austria was an old industrial country. In the middle of the 18th Century, at a time when hand labour was relieved by manufacture after factory methods, the great Empress Maria Theresa encouraged this change in Austria in every way, and even during the confusion caused by the Seven Years War she devoted her attention to Austria's new industrial methods. Thus slowly, especially in textile fabrication, but also in the iron industry, hand labour made way for wholesale manufacture. Since the 13th century it has been authentically recorded that the famous "Erzberg" (Ore-Mountain) in Styria was the site of mining iron-ore, and that slow but steady progress was made with the old methods in the casting of iron. Already use was made of the rather primitive ironworks and forges which were then driven by waterpower from the neighbouring rivers and streams. This development was, however, interrupted by the Napoleonic wars and the reactionary government of the Emperor Franz.

But at the beginning of the thirties of the nineteenth century the industrialisation of Austria made a fresh start and the development was rapid, the different countries of pre-war Austria showing an inclination to adopt novel methods of organisation. The great inland market absorbed 50 million souls and was thus without the hindrance of duties at the disposal of the Austrian manufacturer. Thanks to the satisfactory inland trade a steadily and surely increasing export trade in all articles of manufacture could be registered and competition with foreign countries, both with regard to quality and prices, was made possible.

The break-down of the old monarchy and the creation of New Austria taxed the industrial production to the utmost in the way of overcoming the new difficulties presented. The Succession States which had separated themselves from the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the States which had annexed parts of the old monarchy, closed their doors to Austria by the erection of customs barriers, so that Austria's industries, besides having to combat the difficulties of turning their war-manufacture into peace production, had to fight the problem of finding new export markets. Apart from this problem, the co-operation with the industries of those of the other parts of the old monarchy had to be taken into consideration. For example, Austria had developed a thriving spinning industry, whereas the manufacture of textiles took place in Czecho-Slovakia. Similar conditions were noticable in all other Austrian industries.

The inflation period checked Austria in adapting her industrial manufacture to the new conditions because the conditions on the export market made only exports possible on account of the low prices prevailing. It may be said that the adaptation of the Austrian industries has now been finally effected, but with great difficulty and after making many sacrifices. An industry of the capacity and efficiency of the Austrian manufacturers can never find a market in a country of 6½ million inhabitants. Austria's industry can only carry on if there are possibilities of export.

In spite of the above mentioned difficulties Austria tried to break the barriers set to her export trade by the Succession states. But her exports to these countries fell lower and lower, all the more as the new states, which protected their home manufacture by tariff duties, succeeded in founding new profitable industries of their own.

Bit by bit, however, the Austrian manufacturers succeeded again in their endeavours to find new markets abroad, so that Austrian industries export today about 40 per cent. of their production, although

in the beginning prices had to be kept low in order to attract buyers. 70 per cent. of Austrian manufactures are finished articles.

Austria's industries endeavoured to carry out a rationalisation in order to make production cheaper. Thus the fusion of various industrial concerns was effected. If today the number of unemployed in Austria is relatively large it is to be attributed to the fact that this is not only the result of the world crisis but is also due to the rationalisation of industrial concerns. But it is to be hoped that when the effects of rationalisation in the way of an improvement of export trade and enlivenment of the inland market will be noticeable, at anyrate a part of the unemployed will be able to return to their work. Austria's industry has in spite of all difficulties succeeded in recovering to a certain extent its position on the world market.

If we review the single industrial manufactures of Austria with regard to importance and production the iron industry takes the first place. The mining of iron ore and the forging of crude-iron is almost completely in the hands of the Austrian Alpine Montangesellschaft. The iron production, which had in the post-war years suffered a severe set-back, has greatly increased during the last years and has thus nearly reached the pre-war figures. The inland production of crude-iron is interested particularly in the casting of crude-steel and is thus the base for the highly developed steel industry which produces steel manufactures, especially for tools and instruments, renowned for their quality throughout the world.

But also the iron and metal-working industries are highly developed. Thus the manufacture of automobiles has greatly increased, partly by series production, since the end of the war. The production figures have reached in the last years about 10,000 passenger- and freight automobiles, of which more than half have been exported. Besides the manufacture of motorcars the production of bicycles and motor-cycles is very important. The Austrian motorcycle industry is very successful with light types of vehicles, which are also in great demand abroad.

Another important Austrian industry is the manufacture of machines. In pre-war times this industry was adapted to supply the inland market, but now-a-days this branch of industry has been forced to suit its production to exports, as the country is, of course, much smaller. Great improvements are to be registered also in respect to home consumption. At anyrate, the machine factories are able to sell about 80 per cent. of their produce. Austria has also a fine metal-working industry.

Of the metal-working industries the manufacture of electric lamps and bulbs deserves great attention, as this industry has been greatly developed during the years following the war.

The extraordinary wealth of Austria in woods and forests is a base for a flourishing timber industry. Besides the saw mills, which are very important, the manufacture of furniture should be mentioned, a trade concerned chiefly with the making of artistic furniture. Among the products of this industry, Viennese luxury furniture takes a prominent place and is world-renowned. Great quantities of furniture of Austrian make are sent annually to England.

The development of the Austrian paper industry started in the 16th and 17th century. After the introduction of wood-shavings in the manufacture of paper in the middle of the 19th century this branch of Austrian industry has, on account of the timber wealth of the country, become of great importance. The manufacture of paper is today one of the most prominent and largest industries in Austria and figures largely in exports. In the same way pasteboard and other paper manufacturing industries are highly developed.

Favoured by the position which Vienna took as a centre of culture in the former monarchy during the centuries and the position which the city even today holds as a centre of art, the graphic industries have achieved high stages of development.

On the other hand, the position of the Austrian textile industries, especially that of the cotton industry, is, of late, unfavourable. Apart from international complications which have influenced this situation, this industry is hampered by the breaking-up of the old industrial territory. The various branches of textile manufactures had developed in Old Austria in many different places. While spinning and the manufacture of finished textiles in the Federal Countries produces more than the inland requirements, only a small number of weaving machines were working. Although the cotton- and wool-weaving mills have been developed in the years after the War, they are not capable of weaving the produce of the spinning-mills, or of covering the inland market. This is the reason why the Austrian spinning-mills must export more than half of their manufactures, and why the inland requirements must be met with by the import of large quantities of foreign textiles.

Although the flax-spinning industry and the industry for weaving of flax after the war have considerably enlarged their plants, the factories for the manufacture of hemp and jute have in no way increased their industrial apparatus. But also these

industries, especially in the case of the last named, have been able to compete on the world market.

Favoured by the prevailing fashion, the knitting and hosiery manufacture has flourished since the end of the War. This branch of industry is very efficient in the manufacture of first-class fancy goods and exports a great deal. Great development has been reached by the silk-weaving industries and also by the carpet and furniture-coverings weavers, the last-named especially because of the introduction of the mechanical process in carpet manufacture and the enlargement of the jute carpet factories. Artificial silk (Viskose) is made by a large Austrian industrial concern.

The textile industries supplementary concerns (printers, bleachers, and dyers) which even before the War had reached a high development, have since that date shown very little changes.

Favoured by the large and extensive market Vienna had before the War an important industry connected with the making of clothing. Through the breaking-up of the old economic unit and the diminution of the buying power of the population this industry, which was concerned with the manufacture of gentlemen's and ladies' underclothing, clothes, ties, artificial flowers, feathers, and umbrellas, has suffered considerably on the inland market and is at present forced to rely entirely on export trade.

The excellent material in skins and hides of Austrian live-stock, especially of the mountain races and the satisfactory quantities of fir bark for tanning has made the Austrian leather industry a very prominent one. Austria's leather industry produces chiefly shoe-soles and leather for belts and straps and has a large export trade in these articles. But also the manufacture of boots and shoes, an industry which has doubled its production since the end of the War, especially in relation to cheaper goods, is based on the export possibilities. With regard to the highly developed industry in leather articles and leather fancy goods, which are renowned for their excellent quality and good make, Austria is known throughout the world.

Of all stone and earth industries in Austria the Portland cement works, which belong to the oldest in Europe, and the manufacture of asbestos cement for roof-tiles are very important. The manufacture of Chamotte and Dinas bricks, earthenware tubes and pipes, floor-tiles, and wall tiles, deserves specially to be mentioned. On account of the decrease of building the efficiency

of these industries is handicapped and the extensive brick- and lime industries are having dull times.

Here the magnesite industry should be mentioned, which supplies about $^1/_3$ of the whole world with this product and which should be considered as one of Austria's most important industrial exports.

Austria has taken over only a smaller part of the glass industry of the former monarchy. But by increasing the number of factories and by the use of new methods of manufacture, especially by making use of the novel method of making of window-glass by machinery, this branch has in post-war years been developed extensively.

The porcelain industry, which before the War was not at all represented in Austria of today, had to be newly established on the territory of the young republic. It is well-known that the former monarchy had a State porcelain industry, which, however, was closed towards the sixties of the last century. A new factory-which was founded in Austria is very successful in the execution of models of artistic merit designed by the Vienna Porzellanmanufactur.

As far as the rubber industry is concerned, Austria holds her own in this trade and is actively interested in exports in these manufactures.

The chemical industry which was before the War occupied in the fabrication of soda, carbide, caustic soda, cloride, and mineral colours, has since developed its activities by turning the gunpowder factories into chemical concerns for chemical produce. Special interest has been attached to the development of the manufacture of artificial manure on a grand scale, so that the Austrian production is today not only able to satisfy the requirements of agriculture at the present, but is also well prepared to meet the demands of the future.

Of great importance are the factories for methylated spirits, for yeast, and the breweries. The beer-brewing industries were highly developed already before the War and were always renowned for the quality of their produce. Austrian breweries had before the War a large export trade to Southern countries, which, however, today is impossible on account of the duty restrictions.

The Austrian chocolate and sweets industry has attained great importance; not only has it been possible to satisfy the inland market and compete with foreign imports but this industry has successfully been able to export its goods to all parts of the world.

The Austrian chocolate and sweets industry has to-day a world-wide name and it can, on account of the quality of its manufactures, hold its own everywhere on the world market.

The reader of this short description of Austria's industrial activities will find that Austria is, indeed, an important industrial country, which, it is to be hoped, will not only for the present but also in the future be able to hold a good position in the trade of the world.

The following table has been compiled by the Federal Statistical Office. The table shows the financial position and results of 540 industrial companies limited by shares, which have published their gold balance sheets for the year 1928. Though the total number of industrial concerns was 667 at the end of 1928, it may be safely assumed that the reporting companies represent the bulk of capital invested in Austrian industries. The issued share capital of the 540 companies is nearly 1.000 million Schilling (a little less than £ 30,000.000, $ 140,000.000) while the combined amount of share capital and reserve funds is 1.610 millions (£ 46,700.000, $ 226,800.000). About three-fourths of the companies under consideration (if measured both by the number and the capital) are established in Vienna. (See the Table on pages 153 and 154.)

The annual report issued by the National Bank of Austria for 1930 reviews the conditions of production and industries during the past year. "The difficulties encountered by Austrian industry in the period under review served to enhance the tendency towards amalgamation in various lines of output, a tendency which was likewise fostered by the fact that the merger of the „Allgemeine Österreichische Boden-Credit-Anstalt" in the „Österreichische Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe" had caused several industrial enterprises working in the same line to be united in the group controlled by the latter bank. The economic position, which must be considered unfavourable in almost all branches of Austrian industry, has become particularly critical in the textile and timber industries, in which lines instances of suspended operation have been most frequent. The Austrian sawmills have been hard hit during the last few months by Russian dumping. Timber exports from Austria in 1930 represented a value of 187 million Schilling as against 238 millions in the preceding year.

In the summer of 1930, work was commenced on the construction of the Grossglockner and Pack roads, of significance not only in the interest of enhanced tourist traffic but also as commercial arteries. —

Group of industry	Number of existing companies	Reporting	Combined capital of reporting companies in thousands of Austrian Schilling	Financial results for 1928					Percentage of comb. finance. results as comp. with comb. capital
				Number of companies showing a		Combined amount of		Combined financial results + net prof. — net loss	
				net prof	net loss	net prof.	net loss		
				in Thousands of Austrian Schilling					
Mining	41	26	196.554	15	11	7.633	1.712	5.921	3·0
Ore, foundry . Coal	*12*	*9*	*158.025*	*7*	*2*	*6.807*	*984*	*5.823*	*3.7*
Stone, Earth ...	*9*	*7*	*22.126*	*3*	*4*	*300*	*351*	*— 51*	*— 0·2*
Building matter	52 *34*	37 *25*	73.044 *63.249*	30 *19*	7 *6*	4.683 *4.198*	515 *482*	4.168 *3.716*	5·7 *5·9*
Metal Working .	71	62	175.400	41	21	7.905	5.267	2.638	1·5
Iron, Steel	*42*	*39*	*133.545*	*30*	*9*	*6.621*	*655*	*5.966*	*4·5*
Machinery	76	66	170.845	48	17	7.519	3.246	4.273	2·5
Machines	*36*	*30*	*79.371*	*19*	*11*	*2.996*	*2.689*	*307*	*0·4*
Motor-cars ...	*8*	*7*	*41.550*	*6*	*1*	*2.519*	*68*	*2.451*	*5·9*
Other means of communication	*13*	*12*	*35.079*	*10*	*1*	*1.450*	*55*	*1.395*	*4·0*
Light, Power ...	61	54	297.230	42	10	17.643	315	17.328	5·8
Produce of Electricity ...	*25*	*22*	*173.723*	*19*	*1*	*8.849*	*8*	*8.841*	*5·1*
Electrotechnics.	*26*	*24*	*110.914*	*16*	*8*	*8.300*	*305*	*7.995*	*7·2*
Gas	*3*	*3*	*5.409*	*3*	—	*134*	—	*134*	*2·5*
Building	36	25	19.515	14	11	709	1.287	— 578	— 3·0
Chemicals	55	46	67.899	32	14	6.889	404	6.485	9·6
Paper, Printing Publishers	68	57	136.203	41	16	6.474	5.583	891	0·7
Paper.....	*30*	*25*	*117.229*	*20*	*5*	*5.491*	*4.807*	*684*	*0·6*
Printing, Publishers ...	*38*	*32*	*18.974*	*21*	*11*	*983*	*776*	*207*	*1·1*
Textile	54	46	173.008	30	15	7.988	4.254	3.734	2·2
1. Spinning and weaving mills	*41*	*35*	*159.033*	*24*	*10*	*7.633*	*2.726*	*4.907*	*3·1*
a) cotton, wool .	*34*	*28*	*101.970*	*18*	*9*	*3.869*	*2.711*	*1.158*	*1·1*
b) silk	*4*	*4*	*30.448*	*3*	*1*	*1.346*	*15*	*1.331*	*4·4*
c) hemp, flax, jute.....	*3*	*3*	*26.615*	*3*	—	*2.418*	—	*2.418*	*9·1*

Group of Industry	Number of existing companies	Reporting	Combined capital of reporting companies in thousands of Austrian Schilling	Financial results for 1928					Percentage of comb. financ. results as comp. with comb. capital
				Number of companies showing a		Combined amount of		Combined financial results + net prof. − net loss	
				net prof.	net loss	net prof.	net loss		
				in Thousands of Austrian Schilling					
2. Dyers	*8*	*7*	*8.742*	*3*	*4*	*151*	*1.109*	*— 958*	*—11·0*
Leather	17	11	12.338	9	2	394	317	77	0·6
Rubber	5	4	34.202	3	1	2.036	126	1.937	5·7
Timber	45	33	20.691	19	14	736	746	— 10	— 0·0
Food	61	56	215.895	47	9	22.161	1.848	20.313	9·4
Sugar	*4*	*4*	*24.243*	*3*	*1*	*2.020*	*1.025*	*995*	*4·1*
Brewery	*16*	*16*	*120.316*	*16*	*—*	*15.722*	*—*	*15.722*	*13·1*
Spirit, liquors .	*12*	*11*	*12.543*	*11*	*—*	*936*	*—*	*936*	*7·5*
Bread	*3*	*3*	*28.473*	*3*	*—*	*1.913*	*—*	*1.913*	*6·7*
Coffee, Chocolate	*8*	*8*	*20.535*	*5*	*3*	*1.037*	*770*	*267*	*1.3*
Clothing	25	17	17.056	10	7	620	627	— 7	— 0·0
Federal Countries									
Vienna	498	396	1,189.969	278	116	72.546	18.240	54.306	4·6
Lower Austria .	41	33	53.258	19	14	937	5.088	— 4.151	— 7·8
Upper Austria .	32	24	137.696	20	4	9.246	802	8.444	6·1
Salzburg	8	7	3.933	4	3	141	132	9	0·2
Styria	42	39	135.977	30	9	6.896	336	6.560	4·8
Carinthia	14	13	31.802	10	3	1.043	293	750	2·4
Tyrol	15	12	31.222	9	2	1.454	28	1.426	4·6
Vorarlberg	6	5	16.105	4	1	1.091	57	1.034	6·4
Burgenland	11	11	9.918	7	3	63	1.271	—1.208	—12 2
Total 1928 ..	667	540	1,609.880	381	155	93.417	26.247	67.170	4·2
Total 1927 ..	707	522	1,548.213	353	166	73.684	15.310	58.374	3·8

The movement on behalf of the construction of dwellings, which reaches back into the year 1929, has so far entailed neither the looked-for increase of occupation in the building trade nor larger sales for the building-material industries. In this connection, 1899 applications, with total requirements of 249 million Austrian Schilling, were granted down to the end of November 1930. The number of

dwellings to be gained by the prospective constructions would figure at about 10.000.

Under existing circumstances, the development of water-power and the consequent increase in the output of current, which has come to be an important industry capable of exportation, must be looked upon as favourable symptoms in the evolution of Austrian economy."

The following is a short survey, illustrated by a few figures, over the most important branches of industrial production based on statistics contained in the Wirtschaftsstatistisches Jahrbuch 1929/30, published by the Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien and in "The Austrian Exporter", published by the Foreign Trade Service of Austrian Chambers of commerce.

In about 45.000 establishments approximately 641.000 workmen and apprentices are employed. Of these establishements 967 have more than 100 workmen each on their pay-rolls and they employ in the aggregate 309.000 hands i. e. about half the total number. The largest work-givers are the iron and metal industry with 140.000 operatives, the building trade and the manufacture of building material with 178.000 and the textile industry including the clothing trade with 90.000.

I. Mining, smelting and iron-works:

57 large[1] establishments and 90 smaller works. Total number of hands employed: 37.000.

Production: Pig-iron, iron and steel, finished goods (rolled iron, sheets, forgings, wire etc.). Among the Austrian mining products magnesite deserves special mention.

II. Iron and metal industry:

209 large[1] and 8774 small establishments, employing in the aggregate 140.000 workmen.

Production: Iron and metal goods, machinery, vehicles, electrical appliances, instruments of precision and articles of precious metals.

III. Building trade and manufacture of building material:

234 large[1] and 13.944 small establishments with 178.000 workmen.

Production: Artificial stones, bricks, cement, porcelain, glass-ware, earthen ware, all sorts of constructions.

[1] with over 100 workmen each.

IV. Wood and wood-working industry:

34 large[1] and 8325 small establishments with 48.000 workmen.

Production: Fire-Wood, mining timber, timber for constructional purposes, railway-sleepers, saw-wood.

V. Chemical and rubber industry:

41 large[1] and 694 small establishments with 23.000 workmen.

Production: Candles, soap, perfumery, rubber and rubber goods, coal-gas and its derivates, inflammables, paints and varnishes, chemicals.

VI. Foodstuffs and beverages:

81 large[1] and 7788 small establishments with 65.000 workmen.

Production: Flour and other milled products, sugar and confectionery, beer and other beverages, ice, milk, cheese, canned foodstuffs, coffee and coffee surrogates, meat and meat products, tobacco etc.

VII. Textile and clothing industry:

190 large[1] and 3341 small establishments with 90.000 workmen.

Production: Cotton threads and fabrics; woolen threads and fabrics; flax, hamp and jute threads and fabrics; silk threads and silk goods; knitted goods; embroideries and laces; clothes of all descriptions. The refining industry (bleaching, dying, printing and finishing) is also included under this heading.

VIII. Leather and footwear industry:

23 large[1] and 884 small establishments with 12.588 workmen.

Production: Sole and upper leather footwear and leather articles.

IX. Paper and paper Goods:

98 large[1] and 1099 small establishments with 46.000 workmen.

Production: Cellulose, cardboard, paper and paper goods, including cigarette paper, stationery and articles of the graphic arts.

AUSTRIA'S COMMERCIAL POLICY.

The dissolution of the large economic territory of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy which was caused by the disintegration of this Empire after the War made it necessary for industry and commerce

[1] with over 100 workmen each.

to seek markets and fields of activity abroad much more intensively than before. For these important economic branches were now forced, in view of the decreasing consumption on the home markets which was a result of the impoverisation of most classes of society, but particularly in view of the fact that their production had been adapted to a much larger area of consumption, to rely principally on export.

Austrian Governments have always borne this economic necessity in mind and have left no stone unturned to facilitate by means of commercial agreements the marketing of goods abroad. Efforts of this kind were first of all made, as was natural, in the direction of the Succession States, that is, those areas which had always provided markets for Austrian products and with which present-day Austria had, as a result of a century-old union in one state, been in the closest economic relationships. But these very states which had come into being on the territory of the former Monarchy were striving to consolidate their national independence by means of increased customs tariffs which were many times larger than any pre-war tariffs, as well as by developing the system of prohibiting imports and exports, that is, by developing their economic independence. Austria refrained from exaggerations in both directions, first of all by retaining the old Austro-Hungarian tariffs and by gradually abolishing autonomically and by means of treaties, since 1921, export and import prohibitions. Even later she did not follow the high tariff policy of other states. Thus the new autonomic customs tariffs of 1924 were either not at all or very little higher than the pre-war tariffs. Moreover, Austria was always ready to grant further concessions provided that she secured facilities for exports.

During the first years following the armistice the commercial agreements signed by Austria ruled questions of a general character concerning the economic relations such as the customs treatment on the basis of the most-favoured-nation principle, permits to do business, for the running of trading companies, for the authorization of commercial travellers, and for railway and navigation traffic etc. Since 1923, however, also tariff treaties have been concluded to a larger extent. At present Austria has commercial treaties with almost all European states and many oversea countries; these are partly based on the most-favoured-nation principle, while the others are tariff treaties.

The hopes which were set on these treaties were unfortunately, however, by no means realised, particularly since other states still retained their high tariff policy and continually raised their customs

tariffs. In order to counteract the bad effects of this isolation policy the Austrian Government was at last forced to increase tariffs through several amendments to the autonomic customs tariffs. The first amendment of 1925 was followed by a small amendment in March 1926 and by a rather more comprehensive one in August of the same year. The increasingly bad situation of agriculture in all its branches and of various other industries necessitated a further amendment in 1927, which was followed by a further smaller amendment. On the basis of these amendments the revision of commercial treaties with neighbouring states was carried out with the object of freeing Austria from certain hampering conditions. Thus in spring 1928 a revision of the commercial treaties with Hungary and Yugoslavia was carried out, in the summer of the same year a new agreement with France was concluded and negotiations preliminary to a commercial treaty with Germany were begun. With the conclusion of the latter and of an additional agreement with Yugoslavia in 1929 the second stage in Austrian commercial tariff treaties came to an end.

In this phase also of her commercial policy Austria refused to follow the high tariff policy of other states. The basis of Austria's commercial policy was and still is to endeavour to increase exports by the greatest possible facilitation of reciprocatory economic relations. After a transitory improvement in the economic position of Austria during the years 1927 and 1928, however, conditions again became worse under the influence of the general economic situation over the whole world during the last two years and in the course of 1930 matters assumed critical proportions. The Austrian Government was therefore forced, particularly by the demands of agriculture, to begin the preliminary work for a comprehensive and general revision of the customs tariffs which should also pave the way for a further development of Austrian commercial treaties. The preliminaries for a general revision of the customs tariffs could not, however, because of the extraordinarily large number of questions to be dealt with, be concluded by the date originally fixed, the economic position, on the other hand, which was steadily becoming more and more difficult, made it necessary that fresh revision negotiations with the neighbouring states should be begun as soon as possible. Therefore the most important items were dealt with first, particularly those which were fixed in the treaties with these states and which together form a new amendment to the Austrian customs tariff and are the basis for revision negotiations which have already been begun with Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

In view of the fact, however, that the economic crisis has affected almost all the countries of Europe, even almost all the civilized countries of the world, it came to be realised more and more clearly that the crisis could not be overcome or even alleviated by local measures, but rather that in the sphere of commercial policy new roads must be discovered and followed, not by one state alone, but by all countries in unison. From these considerations arose the idea of concluding regional treaties which the present Foreign Minister Dr. Schober brought forward at the League of Nations' Assembly in September 1930; this thought, in view of the fact that all efforts of the League of Nations to conclude international agreements having as their object an alleviation of the economic crisis have failed, but particularly in view of the failure of the League's last attempt to establish a trade convention (tariff truce), led at last to agreements between Germany and Austria. These agreements were made with the intention of preparing the plan of an approximation of the conditions governing the customs and commercial policy of the two states, their complete political independence being maintained. At the same time both states declared themselves ready to enter into negotiations of the same kind with any other states who would desire to do so. Since the negotiations now proceeding with Hungary and Yugoslavia are being carried out on an entirely new basis, Austria has with her commercial policy entered upon a new phase which will perhaps be decisive for the further development of her economic relations with other states.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The geographical position of Austria, above all of Vienna, is extremely favourable for the development of foreign trade. By means of the Danube, a natural water-way, Austria is connected with the South of Germany, with the South-Eastern States of Europe (Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria) and the Black Sea. Furthermore, a widely ramified network of railroads offers the possibility of large transit traffic. It is due to these favourable conditions that also transit traffic has achieved a very prominent position in the economic life of Austria. The seat of the leading commercial enterprises is Vienna, which, owing to its former position as the traffic centre in the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, also was the central point of commercial life for the countries of the former economical union. Of this place as an old-established and important commercial and transit centre, Vienna could only be partly deprived through the

separation of the various countries of the old Monarchy, which now form the Succession states, and by the desintegration of the old economic union. The old established business connections of many years, which the commercial enterprises of Vienna had with the countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and with the other European and oversea countries were maintained to a large extent also after the War.

The following table shows a comparison of the definite foreign trade figures for 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929, and of the provisional figures for 1930:

	Imports		Exports	
1926	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity[1]	Value[2]
Cattle	189·5	272·6	16·5	22·4
Foodstuffs	1463·9	777·9	45·1	32·5
Mineral fuel	5126·0	205·2	198·2	8·3
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	1161·1	557·6	2462·7	373·1
Commodities	322·1	952·6	505·4	1266·8
Gold and silver	0·2	78·6	0·3	41·8
Total...	8262·8	2844·5	3228·2	1744·9
1927				
Cattle	187·2	276·6	21·5	32·0
Foodstuffs	1408·1	788·9	49·6	35·8
Mineral fuel	5603·8	224·8	165·4	7·1
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	1232·0	673·5	3117·5	469·9
Commodities	323·0	1124·7	574·2	1492·0
Gold and silver	0·3	102·2	0·5	62·3
Total...	8754·4	3190·7	3928·7	2099·1
1928				
Cattle	197·5	270·1	14·6	22·9
Foodstuffs	1302·0	747·5	135·0	53·6
Mineral fuel	5714·1	226·1	78·4	3·8
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	1467·3	712·9	3898·5	500·9
Commodities	381·5	1282·6	591·0	1627·0
Gold and silver	0·2	77·7	0·3	41·3
Total...	9062·6	3316·9	4717·8	2249·5

[1] In thousands of tons. [2] In millions of Austrian Schilling.

1929	Imports Quantity[1]	Imports Value[2]	Exports Quantity[1]	Exports Value[2]
Cattle	169·8	258·7	11·1	19·4
Foodstuffs	1426·9	717·6	57·8	43·6
Mineral fuel	6660·8	264·8	44·3	2·1
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	1603·6	727·4	3446·8	499·3
Commodities	411·1	1294·0	548·4	1624·1
Gold and silver	0·2	55·2	0·2	31·1
Total...	10.272·4	3317·7	4108·6	2219·6
1930				
Cattle	168·5	227·3	11·8	23·7
Foodstuffs	1485·6	618·3	86·1	59·6
Mineral fuel	4824·8	190·3	50·7	2·6
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	1453·6	568·6	2905·7	416·2
Commodities	335·7	1090·5	458·5	1352·6
Gold and silver	0·1	39·5	0·4	28·1
Total...	8268·3	2734·5	3513·2	1882·8

AUSTRIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

has so far not been computed to the same degree of completeness as in some other countries. Though it does not supply an exhaustive information, a compilation published by the Ministry of Finance (Currency and Government Credit Department) deserves all the more attention. In a survey of that matter important items are mainly based on estimations and assumptions, but the said official compilation confines itself to reproducing and to putting into a group such figures as are statistically ascertainable, or fairly approximately accessible on the basis of calculations supplied by trading associations and experts. A condensation of the above compilation shows the following situation with regard to three years:

[1] In thousands of tons.
[2] In millions of Austrian Schilling.

	1926		1927		1928		1929	
	favourable balance	adverse balance	favourable balance	adverse balance	favourable balance	adverse balance	favourable balance	adverse balance
	in millions of Schilling							
A. Current items.								
Foreign trade without precious metals		1055·7		1035·5		1025·1		1080·4
Precious metals		44·0		56·1		42·3		17·7
Interest, Dividends, redemption, instalments		89·7		100·1		99·5		116·9
Transit traffic and transit trade	182·7		203·3		191·3		184·1	
Tourist traffic	163·0		215·0		249·0		195·0	
Services under the Treaty of Saint Germain		2·7	20·3		14·8		18·0	
Sundry services	1·3			4·9		13·1	1·4	
	347·0	1192·1	438·6	1196·6	455·1	1180·0	398·5	1215·0
Balance of current items		845·1		758·0		724·9		816·5
B. Capital movement.								
Long term credits	121·1		262·8		33·4		106·0	
New issues sold	18·1		26·7			3·6		4·8
Sales of stocks	18·0		48·0			26·3		4.7
	157·2	845·1	337·5	758·0	59·7	728·5	106·0	826·0
Balance not accounted for		687·9		420·5		668·8		720·0

The above table fails to indicate how the deficit averaging 600 million Schilling per annum, which exceeds by far the allowances for errors included in the above figures, could be met. Short term credit operations would not go to explain that point, as a growth of the indebtedness abroad is approximately compensated by a corresponding

increase of the credit balances in foreign countries. The sale of valuable properties abroad (real estate, works of art), insofar as it should not have been included under the item „sales of stocks", cannot have reached any considerable amount since it would be comparatively easy to check such operations. The official investigation therefore agrees with the views of the economic circles when assuming that Austria's profits arising from services rendered to foreign countries must be greater than is generally believed; as a matter of fact, the returns derived from the conversion of intellectual rights into cash have not at all been taken into account in the figures quoted above, and the commissions earned by banks, as well as the yield of capital invested abroad have not been fully included therein. In support of this view it is also adduced that the adverse balance of trade during the period 1923 to 1929 totals 7855 million Schilling, whereas the long term indebtedness only increased by roughly 1110 millions. The visible deficit for a long period would, however, not be compensated by a clearance sale of Austria's economic assets. It would therefore appear that the actual adverse balance of the current items of the balance of payments is substantially smaller than could be surmised from the above survey.

The figures for 1929 differ little from those for previous years; in particular has the adverse balance of trade little altered. In this connection a striking change is not seen until 1930, in which the surplus of imports decreased by 22·5 per cent. as compared with 1929; this, however, means that the balance of payments is 250 million Schilling lower.

AUSTRIA'S POSITION IN MID-EUROPEAN COMMERCE.

	In millions of Austrian Schilling			
	Imports from		Exports to	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Germany	695·5	578·0	352·5	330·2
Italy	120·6	105·6	199·8	179·3
Poland	291·5	217·8	107·1	83·4
Rumania	127·7	130·2	112·5	85·6
Switzerland	148·8	119·1	125·6	113·4
Yugoslavia	132·4	148·8	169·6	149·7
Czechoslovakia	591·1	479·3	298·9	227·2
Hungary	327·8	284·5	169·2	122·4
Total ...	2435·4	2063·3	1535·2	1291·2

Country	Year	Total	
		in tons	in 1000 S
Imports from			
Siam	1929	449·1	329
	1930	199·0	141
China	1929	2.840·0	7.876
	1930	3.150·4	6.505
Japan	1929	243·1	2.772
	1930	556·6	2.180
The Philippine Islands	1929	1·8	20
	1930	8·9	10
Dutch-Indies	1929	11.755·8	21.026
	1930	11.089·0	17.174
Exports to			
Siam	1929	86·0	287
	1930	121·6	229
China	1929	6.368·2	8.543
	1930	5.097·9	7.874
Japan	1929	5.016·0	6.038
	1930	5.375·5	8.165
The Philippine Islands	1929	122·4	426
	1930	77·1	279
Dutch-Indies	1929	1.968·0	9.564
	1930	1.903·1	4.656

AUSTRIA'S TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Austria's trade with the British Empire is shown by the following figures:

	In millions of Austrian Schilling	
	1927	1928
Imports	254·5 (£ 7,377.000)	254·2 (£ 7,339.000)
Exports	119·2 (£ 3,455.000)	134·0 (£ 3,884.000)
	1929	1930
Imports	228·0 (£ 6,599.000)	180·9 (£ 5,274.000)
Exports	153·9 (£ 4,454.000)	143·6 (£ 4,187.000)

The visible adverse balance was £ 3,922.000 for 1927, £ 3,455.000 for 1928, £ 2,145.000 for 1929 and £ 1,087.000 for 1930. It must, however, be borne in mind that the figures include bullion movements.

Foodstuffs		Raw material and semi-manufactured goods		Commodities	
in tons	in 1000 S	in tons	in 1000 S	in tons	in 1000 S
446·6	312	2·5	17	.	.
197·9	138	1·1	3	.	.
1.891·3	4.208	906·9	2.986	41·8	682
1.272·4	2.930	1.851·6	3.244	26·4	331
30·5	51	116·0	288	96·6	2.433
50·7	61	406·3	571	99·6	1.548
.	.	1·7	3	0·1	17
0·4	[1]	8·4	10	0·1	[1]
889·4	1.326	10.862·0	19.480	4·4	220
465·5	989	10.619·8	16.101	3.7	84
.	.	.	.	86·0	287
0·1	1	.	.	121·5	228
6·3	25	90·9	73	6.271·0	8.445
4·2	18	289·2	124	4.804·5	7.732
.	.	53·5	28	4.962·5	6.010
.	.	651·5	1942	4.724·0	6.223
.	.	.	.	122·4	426
.	.	4·3	24	72·8	255
20·6	99	7·0	9	1.940·4	9.456
13·5	76	46.3	10	1.843·3	4.570

[1] Less than 500 Austrian Schilling.

The volume of Austria's trade with Great Britain and the Irish Free State may be gathered from the following table indicating the figures for 1930:

	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity[1]	Value[2]
Cattle	.	.	.	.
Foodstuffs	1·0	2·0	0·4	1·1
Mineral fuel	4·4	0·3	.	.
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	22·0	12·6	10·7	4·4
Commodities	6·2	57·6	21·5	96·3
Gold and silver	[3]	21·0	.	.
Total ...	33·6	93·5	32·6	101·8

[1] In thousands of tons. [2] In millions of Austrian Schilling.

Imports from	Year	Total		Foodstuffs	
		in tons	in 1000 S	in tons	in 1000 S
Imports from					
Argentina ...	1929	71.625·3	32.515	67.672·0	26.050
	1930	27.277·1	16.080	22.731·2	8.413
Brazil	1929	11.154·1	35.276	9.911·6	31.374
	1930	10.542·0	23.433	9.169·8	19.918
Mexico	1929	8.822·1	3.593	340·7	823
	1930	9.612·7	3.693	650·7	1·146
Paraguay ...	1929	73·7	162	0·1	**
	1930	124·8	217	0·1	**
Uruguay	1929	610·8	3.167	40·3	68
	1930	1.093·2	* 3.710	177·4	255
Chile	1929	3.536·5	4.803	118·1	155
	1930	2.622·7	1.403	75·8	101
Exports to					
Argentina ...	1929	7.831·5	18.416	13·3	60
	1930	9.879·0	15.531	12·2	48
Brazil	1929	2.194·3	5.317	2·2	11
	1930	2.284·7	5.037	0·9	5
Mexico	1929	384·1	2.747	.	.
	1930	458·0	2.515	0·1	**
Paraguay ...	1929	8·7	230	.	.
	1930	5·5	209	.	.
Uruguay	1929	702·2	2.209	0·2	2
	1930	847·5	2.049	0·6	2
Chile	1929	475·5	2.054	.	.
	1930	392·0	2.135	.	.

* including cattle (9000 Schilling). ** Less than 500 Austrian Schilling.

The appended table shows the Empire's share in Austrian foreign trade:

	In millions of Austrian Schilling			
	Exports to Austria		Imports from Austria	
Great Britain and the Irish	1929	1930	1929	1930
Free State	119·7	93·5	98·7	101·8
India	44·5	33·6	34·9	23·9
	164·2	127·1	133·6	125·7

WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Raw material and semi-manufactured goods		Commodities		Gold and silver	
in tons	in 1000 S	in tons	in 1000 S	in tons	in 1000 S
2.344·1	5.134	1.609·2	1.331	.	.
3.073·2	6.424	1.472·7	1.243	.	.
1.239·4	3.899	3·1	3	.	.
1.361·9	3.501	10·3	14	.	.
8.481·0	2.766	0·4	4	.	.
8.904·1	2.503	57·9	44	.	.
73·6	162	.	.	.	.
94·9	193	29·8	24	.	.
570·5	3.099	.	.	.	.
915·4	3.444	*	2	.	.
3.418·4	4.647	*	1	.	.
2.546·9	1.292	*	10	.	.
563·9	89	7.254·3	18.267	.	.
343·9	66	9.522·9	15.417	.	.
109·5	27	2.082·6	5·279	.	.
195·7	49	2.088·1	4.983	.	.
0·1	1	384·0	2.746	.	.
0·9	16	457·0	2.499	.	.
.	.	8·7	230	.	.
.	.	5·5	209	.	.
2·0	1	700·0	2.206	.	.
2·4	**	844·5	2.047	.	.
91·7	22	383·8	2.032	.	.
51·7	11	340·3	2.124	.	.

* Less than 0·05 tons. ** Less than 500 Austrian Schilling.

	In millions of Austrian Schilling			
	Exports to Austria		Imports from Austria	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	164·2	127·1	133·6	125·7
Canada	11·6	20·0	5·9	4·9
Australia and New-Zealand ..	28·3	17·5	5·2	3·4
Other parts of the Empire ..	23·9	16·3	9·2	9·6
Total ...	228·0	180·9	153·9	143·6

AUSTRIA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The main figures of Austria's foreign trade with the U. S. are shown in the following table:

	In millions of Austrian Schilling		
	Imports from the U. S.	Exports to the U. S.	adverse balance
1929 (definite fig.)	198·0	75·8	122·2
1930 (provis. fig.)	144·3	49·4	94·9

The next table reveals the most important items of the Austro-American foreign trade:

1928	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity[1]	Value[2]
Cattle	0·1	9	[3]	1
Foodstuffs	54.855·4	46.430	310·0	1.364
Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods	70.174·0	143.052	48.425·1	14.212
Commodities	5.471·0	28.804	7.823·5	60.327
Total ...	130.500·5	218.295	56.558·6	75.904

1929	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity[1]	Value[2]
Cattle	[3]	4	2·6	11
Foodstuffs	45.410·1	46.558	363·0	1.392
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	62.319·0	120.574	52.721·3	14.070
Commodities	5.266·2	30.930	7.710·1	60.391
Total ...	112.995·3	198.039	60.797·0	75.864

1930	Imports		Exports	
	Quantity[1]	Value[2]	Quantity[1]	Valu[2]
Cattle	0·2	27	0·2	3
Foodstuffs	43.529.6	33.591	429·6	1.610
Raw material and semi-manufactured goods	60.125·2	82.658	33.983·9	9.227
Commodities	5.137·0	28.059	4.395·8	38.544
Total ...	108.792·0	144·335	38.809·5	49.384

[1] In tons.
[2] In thousands of Austrian Schilling.
[3] Less than 0·05 tons.

INFORMATION FOR FOREIGN BUYERS OF AUSTRIAN GOODS.

Austrian import duties are based almost exclusively on the weight of goods and only in the case of some chemicals an ad valorem duty is charged, while in regard to motor vehicles and to some woollen fabrics a combined weight and ad valorem duty is levied. The amount of duties has been fixed in the tariff in terms of Goldkronen but the duties are payable in Schilling, one Goldkrone equalling 1·44 Schilling.

No export duties are in existence in Austria but in the case of a number of goods, the most important of which are stated hereunder, internal export taxes are levied. These taxes have likewise been fixed in Goldkronen per 100 kilogrammes, unless otherwise stated.

Export Taxes[1]:

Bladders and guts, fresh, salted or dry, gold beater's skins (tariff number 69) . . . . . 5·40

Raw magnesite (tariff no. 110) . . . . . 0·40

Sinter magnesite (tariff no. 110) . . . . . 0·70

Horns with core, horn cores, whole claws and hoofs, raw or only split, bones, raw, also deglutinated, ungreased, split and cut (tariff no. 306) . . . . . 3·40

Scrap and waste iron and steel (tariff no. 365) . . . . . 1·20[2]

Used machines and apparatuses specified under tariff classes XXXVI and XXXVII, used locomotives, tenders and underframes, all of them also in parts, and the parts thereof . . . . . 1·50[3]

Objects of historical, artistical or cultural interest under the terms of the Act of December 5, 1918, Bundesgesetzblatt no. 90. . . . . 10 per cent. of the official evaluation

Manure, animal and other including artificial manures not particularly named, bone and ash, dead animal charcoal (tariff no. 554) . . . . . 1·—

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[1] In the case of the weight of the goods not exceeding 1000 kilogrammes the export taxes are charged on the actual weight and fractions of 100 kilogrammes are not rounded off.

[2] Until further notice 0·20 for light iron waste except tin boxes, and 0·30 for other kinds of scrap and waste iron.

[3] Until further notice 0·30.

Waste products from glass manufacture and broken glass (tariff no. 557) . . . . . 0·20
Paper waste and old paper (tariff no. 558) . . . . . 1·—

No export prohibitions exist, but certain specified goods, the most important of which are stated hereunder, can be exported with a special permit only: Molasses, beetroots, cattle turnips, beetroot seeds, animal hair, bladders and guts (fresh, salted and dry), spirit of at least 85°, magnesite, artificial silk, scrap iron and scrap steel, base metals (raw, broken and waste), slags, metal ashes, machines, engines and underframes (used), manuring potash salts, molasse coal, tartar, sulphate of ammonia, lees of wine, calcium cyanamide, used gas-purifying mass, bran, blood-meal, husks, broken glass, oil cakes, paper waste etc.

COMMERCIAL SAMPLES.

Duty is collected in Austria on all commercial samples sent from abroad, unless they are obviously not suitable for use as an ordinary merchandise. The amount of duty can be deposited and will be restituted, if the samples are returned within a given time.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Foreign commercial travellers coming to Austria must have a valid passport with an Austrian visa. In the case of the nationals of the following States, however, a valid passport is sufficient, no Austrian visa being required. The countries in question are: Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Dantzig, Germany, Esthonia, Finland, Great Britain with her Dominions and Colonies, the Irish Free State, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, the Netherlands (mother country only), Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and Uruguay. Visitors to the Austrian Fairs as a rule require no visa. For further particulars see instructions on Fair tickets. Similar facilities are also granted on demand to persons attending international congresses.

Under Art. 49 c of the Austrian Trades Regulation Act foreign travellers acting for foreign firms in Austria are subject to the same legal provisions as Austrian travellers and agents. The principals, travellers and representatives of foreign firms, when visiting their clients in Austria, must have a Traveller's Identity Card (internationale Gewerbelegitimationskarte) issued by their competent home authorities.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS.

Under the law of February 26th, 1920, defining the sphere of competence of Chambers of Commerce (Kammergesetz) Permanent Arbitration Tribunals have been constituted at the Austrian Chambers of Commerce at Feldkirch, Graz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Linz, Salzburg and Vienna with jurisdiction in all cases in which recourse to arbitration is permissible.

Under the Austrian Act regulating the proceeding in civil law (Zivilprozeßordnung) a Private Arbitration Court can be formed in all cases where a written agreement to that effect exists between the contracting parties. The arbitral awards of these tribunals are legally enforceable under the Austrian law.

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS, EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS, COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The official representation of the interests of trade, the crafts and industries, inclusive of mining, in the different Federal Countries is in the hands of the Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industry (Kammern für Handel, Gewerbe und Industrie), which have replaced the Commerce and Crafts Chambers inaugurated in the year 1868. The sphere of influence of the Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industry is laid down in the law of February 25, 1920, and covers especially the issue of reports and propositions in all matters concerning commerce, the crafts, and the industries, and the authorities and offices connected with them, especially in questions of legal administration, further about their assistance to the crafts and economical administration and statistical reports, and lastly the issuing of certificates on of trade usages.

The Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industry are under the supervision of the Federal Minister for Trade and Traffic and they are obliged in economic questions to provide information for the governmental and autonomic authorities.

Every Chamber is divided in at least three sections (Trade, Crafts, and Industry Section.)

The members of the Chambers are appointed from a circle of persons from trade, crafts, and industrial concerns who run the businesses themselves or are partners in them, that is to say, persons who are legitimately authorized to direct such concerns or have been chosen by election to do so.

According to the Crafts regulations of 1859 the Crafts Associations (Gewerbegenossenschaften) are called to further the philanthropic, scientific, and educational interests of their members and associates. The circle of influence is clearly defined in the Crafts Regulations. They are organised in socalled "compulsory associations".

In respect to territorial organisation the different Crafts Associations are united into district and country associations, which again are united in the Head Association of Crafts Associations of Austria (Hauptverband der Gewerbeverbände Österreichs) in Vienna.

Of the socalled free Associations, which are entrusted with the care of the class-interests of Trade, Industry, and Mining, the following should be specially mentioned:

The Head Association of the Industries of Austria (Hauptverband der Industrie Österreichs) in Vienna (III., Schwarzenbergplatz 4), which is closely connected with the existing territorial associations in the federal countries. — The Industrial Association of Tyrol (Tiroler Industriellenverband) in Innsbruck. — The Head Association of Austrian Tradespeople (Hauptverband der österreichischen Kaufmannschaft), Vienna IV., Schwarzenbergplatz 16. — The Lower Austrian Crafts Association (Niederösterreichischer Gewerbeverein), Vienna I., Eschenbachgasse 11.

Besides the reports of the Austrian legations and consulates and the news service of the Austrian representatives in foreign countries, the commercial institutions for the furtherance of exports, which strive for the raising of the exportation of home manufactures, there are the Foreign Trade Service of the Austrian Chambers of Commerce, the Austrian Fairs, the Austrian Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and the private economical buyer's associations.

The Austrian Chambers of Commerce formed a special centralised department for the promotion of foreign trade in 1923. This board is known as the Foreign Trade Service of Austrian Chambers of Commerce (Vienna, I., Stubenring 8/10).

The Foreign Trade Service has a political and customs department, which is entrusted with the duty of collecting the economic laws and regulations of the different countries (Customs Regulations and Tariffs, Commercial Treaties, Import- and Export restrictions, Certificates of origin &c.). This department issues reports and gives information to public authorities, to the chambers, and to interested quarters.

The department for the promotion of export and the commercial department are called upon to supply information about exports of all descriptions to organisations and private interested quarters; in addition, this department is engaged in the supply of credit information, in establishing connections with agents, and in the registration and utilisation of foreign tenders. The publicity department devotes attention to the collection and utilisation of commercial news from foreign countries; the material is published in a periodical three times a month ("Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten"); also special reports are issued.

The Official Fair Service (Amtlicher Messedienst) is connected with the Foreign Trade Service and acts as an advisory organ to all state and central authorities so far as questions of exhibitions and fairs are concerned. Its duty is also to assist the Austrian fair managements and give the exhibitors proper advice. The promotion and organisation of visits to and participation in foreign fairs and exhibitions by Austrian traders falls also within the sphere of interest of the Official Fair Service.

The Vienna International Fair was first instituted in 1921 with the assistance of the State, the Federal Country, and the municipality. It is held twice annually. In autumn it immediately follows the Leipzig Fair, and it offers its visitors an impressive show of the productive power of Austria and selected foreign firms. The Vienna fairs are held in three large buildings (Fair Palace, New Castle and Rotunde) on an area of 245.100 sq. metres and a building space of 76.300 sq. metres. The Vienna Fairs include 40 groups of manufactures, among which especially the well-known Vienna productions in the following branches are found: leathergoods, clothing, umbrellas, sticks, shoes, leather, arts and crafts, fancy-goods, gold and silverware, toys, smokers-necessities, musical-instruments, iron and metal-goods, paper-manufactures, furniture, stationary, vehicles, especially motor cars, agricultural and other machines, rubber articles, glass and earthenware, timber-products, etc. In connection with the Industry Fair as a rule an Agricultural Fair takes place on the grounds of the Rotunde; the latter demonstrates the rapid development of Austrian agriculture to which the Fair gives new initiative. In the last years the cattle exhibited here (oxen and cows, horses, and pigs) aroused great interest.

On an average the Vienna Fairs are visited by some 125.000 buyers, of whom about 30.000 come from the federal countries

and some 27,000 from 72 different foreign countries. At the last Vienna Fair there were foreign exhibitors from 16 countries. In Graz and Innsbruck, the capitals of Styria and Tyrol, a Fair is held annually in the autumn.

The Graz Fair exists since the year 1906 and shows chiefly the produce of the Styrian industries (iron- and steelworks, sawmills, timber-industries, cellulose and paper-mills, mining-concerns etc.). Besides visitors from Austria, buyers from North-Italy and the Balkan States regularly visit the Graz Fair. The Graz Fair is held at the Graz Industry Hall and on the surrounding grounds.

The Innsbruck Fair, which was founded in 1923, devotes itself chiefly to Tyrolese exports and imports, transit traffic to and from Italy receiving special attention. The Innsbruck Fairs exhibit, besides industrial and home-industrial manufactures, the produce of agriculture, cattle, poultry, fruit, garden produce, and milk-produce. Foreign visitors chiefly come from Bavaria, and especially from Northern-Italy. The Innsbruck Fair is located at the old Dogana and in the artillery riding school and the grounds (Saggengasse) surrounding these buildings.

Various Austrian Chambers of Commerce abroad also serve the interests of Austria's foreign trade; these chambers are due to private initiative and mostly form the representation of Austrian tradespeople residing in foreign places who desire to intensify the economic relations with the mother country.

A number of similar institutions, also based on private initiative, are work actively in the interests of promotion of export. Such are the Head Association of the Industries of Austria, the Association of Exporters, the Austrian Trade Museum in Vienna, etc.

In Vienna a large number of foreign Chambers of Commerce has been instituted; these are entrusted with the task of promoting the exchange of goods between Austria and the countries with which they are closely connected.

State Administration is also making efforts to further the export of Austrian manufactures. This it does by giving its moral and material support to activities, which have as their end the opening up of new markets for Austrian goods as well as the development and consolidation of existing commercial relations with foreign countries. In this way examples of Austrian products are sent to foreign exhibitions and fairs and exhibitions of applied art are arranged in Austria itself, where cultural tradition and the artistic temperament

of the people work hand in hand. These exhibitions have abroad an exceedingly good reputation on account of their high quality.

The only University of Commerce which exists in Austria, the "Hochschule für Welthandel" in Vienna was last year granted the right of conferring the degree of doctor of commerce after four years' study, while the academic degree of Diplomkaufmann is conferred as the result of three examinations in three years. Thus this academic institution, 50 per cent. of whose students come from abroad, will have added attractions for foreigners. The high level of instruction means that these degrees will be greatly valued in other countries.

LABOUR.

1. SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Social legislation is extraordinarily ramified in Austria. The eight-hours working day was introduced in 1918; the Washington Convention concerning the same topic was also (though conditionally) ratified. A federal Act, dated December 18, 1919, legalises collective bargaining and mediation in the field of labour conditions. Two institutions of pre-war days aimed at the protection of labour, namely the special industrial courts (for disputes between workers and employers) and industrial inspectors. The protection of women, juveniles and children is safeguarded by the Law. As to some of these provisions Austria was the first and only country to enact this legislation; to quote one instance, it is worth mentioning that apprentices, after having finished the first third of apprenticeship, are legally entitled to compensation.

No amalgamated codification of the labour laws exists as yet in Austria. Legislation dates from various stages of evolution and refers to various groups of workers, who are either of special importance or require special protection. The list of these Special Acts includes the Bake-house Workers' Act, which regulates night-work in bake-houses; the Miners' Act; the Clerks' Act, which refers to the staff of private undertakings or offices; Austrian clerks now enjoy greater privileges (according to the duration of employment) than in any other State. In addition Special Acts for the protection of actors, servants, landstewards etc. have been passed.

Social insurance in Austria covers a particularly wide field. The beginning dates back to the eighties of the 19th century, when the

compulsory insurance against accident and sickness was introduced. At that period a Miners' Insurance Act was also adopted.

The widest social insurance is that against sickness. Since the insurance was extended to agricultural labourers, the number of those insured against sickness is some 1,600.000; to this figure some 1,000.000 family members are to be added, who are also entitled to most of the sickness benefits. In this connection it should be noted, that State officials are also compulsorily insured against sickness.

The compulsory insurance against unemployment was introduced in May 9, 1920; under the terms of this Act every involuntarily unemployed person is to receive the compensation for a period of 12 weeks, which may be extended in certain cases to 30 weeks; the financial system is based on contributions of both employers and employees. The payment of emergency benefits (after the expiry of the above mentioned period) is provided for since 1922.

The old age and invalidity insurance is not yet definitely introduced in Austria. At present it is however applied to private clerks and miners. So far as industrial workers are concerned the Insurance Bill has already been passed but it is not yet carried into effect. For the time being unemployed industrial workers, who have reached the age of 60 years, are entitled to sustenance-allowances. Through the adoption of a very widely extended system of public insurance against the typical ups and downs of a worker's life, Austria has created a counterpart to the level of Austrian wages, which are rather low as compared with the level of the Western countries.

A few additional outstanding features of the protection of workers in Austria should be quoted here. Under the terms of the Workers Holiday Act, 1919, workers have a legal claim to holiday-pay of 8—14 days a year. The Works Committee Act, 1919, provided for the compulsory introduction of works committees (which in many foreign countries exist on a voluntary basis). Such works committees must be formed in every undertaking where the number of employees exceeds 20. The Austrian works committees have developed to spokesmen for the trade unions. A federal Act, dated February 26, 1920, ordered the formation of Chambers of Workers and Clerks (Kammern für Arbeiter und Angestellte); this latter Act may be considered as the corner-stone of the Labour-Constitution of the Austrian Republic. In the following statement the abbreviated term Chamber of Labour is used instead of the official wording "Chamber of Workers and Clerks".

2. FREEDOM OF LABOUR.

On April 5, 1930, Parliament passed an act for the protection of freedom of labour, the important items of which are that any attempt of intimidation or force both in the workshops and at meetings are considered as actions to be severely punished.

The law is divided according to its contents into three parts, the first of which stipulates that collective agreements apply in the future to all the workers in any undertaking, whether they belong to the union which has signed the agreement or not. The idea of this is to prevent the employer from signing a collective agreement with a union, and, at the same time employing people at a lower rate of wage than is stipulated in the collective agreement, thus prohibiting unfair competition among employees within an industrial concern and enforcing a less favourable agreement. The new law is intended to prevent the employer forming a bogus union and inducing it to accept unfavourable working conditions, and then by pretext of this law, to extend these new conditions to all workers. The act stipulates that the validity of the collective agreements can only be extended to all workmen, if the work committees or, failing these, the majority of the workmen do not protest against it within 14 days.

As this law has thus in the first part secured the necessary safeguards for meeting the charge that wage reduction could be favoured by it, the second part stipulates imprisonment for a period of one week to six months for all attempts by intimidation and force to exclude workers belonging to another or no other union, which means to say, that workers of all shades of political opinion are to be allowed to work undisturbed in any undertaking.

The third part of the act deals with legally permitted worker's meetings, which in future are to be protected from disturbances. All persons attempting to break up or to prevent any legal meeting will in future be punished by terms of imprisonment, from one month to a year, and imprisonment of one week to three months is in store for all persons attempting to disturb public meetings.

To summarise, it may be said that the act for the protection of freedom of labour and meetings threatens any attempt to employ intimidation and force in works and at worker's meetings with severe punishment, and at the same time protects the workers by special provisions from a reduction of wages determined in any collective agreement.

3. TRADE UNIONS.

Austria is one of the continental countries whose trade union movement dates back as early as to the sixties of the 19th century. Generally speaking, the Austrian labour movement developed on parallel lines to the movement in Germany. Trade unions in Austria first arose after 1870, when the right of coalition was enacted. The following evolution of the Austrian trade union movement differs so far from that in Germany as in Austria the Federation of Trade Unions (Member of the "Amsterdamer International Federation of Unions") prevails.

The last record of the unions, published in summer of 1930, indicated the membership figure of the trade unions (Member of the "Amsterdamer International Federation of Unions") as 737.277 (out of which 161.314 women or 21·88 per cent.); at the same period the Catholic trade unions had 107.657 members; the members of the national trade unions are chiefly clerks.

So far as only organisation is concerned the absence of exclusive tendencies is a feature of the Austrian trade unions: which in this respect harmonize with the policy of the majority of continental labour associations. The Austrian trade unions include also unskilled workers, women and juvenile workers. Another feature of the Austrian trade union movement is the extension of its action beyond the usual sphere of urban industrial workers; clerks form a very considerable number of members. The membership figure of private clerks amounts to 91.203, while public employees (railway-men, postal-officials etc.) number 159.044. Of late, the trade unions' special attention is directed to the organisation of the juvenile workers and apprentices. 20 central organisations (out of a total number of 48) have formed special sections for apprentices. The Federation of Trade Unions (Member of the "Amsterdamer International Federation of Unions") includes also a group of 33.041 agricultural labourers; this category of workers is also strongly represented in the catholic trade unions.

A special feature of the Austrian independent labour movement is its close co-operation with the Socialist Party. This is reflected by the fact, that about one-third of 72 Socialist members of the Nationalrat are leaders of trade-unions.

Collective bargaining between workers and employers covers some 70 per cent of the private labour relations, thus practically representing the bulk of the Austrian labour laws.

4. CHAMBERS OF LABOUR.

In introducing Chambers of Labour the Austrian legislation aimed at the creation of similar institutions as exist in foreign countries; such as the Whitley Councils in Great Britain, the Provisional Imperial Economic Council in Germany, the National Economic Council in France &c. Like in other countries the creation of Chambers of Labour in Austria was the outcome of a twofold desire; the working classes should be engaged in the regulation of labour conditions and have their share in the general administration of national economy.

Chambers of Labour have been established in the same places where Chambers of Commerce exist. Representing the economic interests of workers and clerks engaged in trade, industry, commerce, transport, traffic and mining, the Chambers of Labour have been introduced for the purpose of fostering legislation, concerning the economic and social conditions of workers. There are eight Chambers of Labour in Austria, the Vienna Chamber (both for Vienna and Lower Austria) acting as the central board of the Austrian Chambers of Labour.

The number of members varies between 30 and 130, according to the size of the district; each chamber has four departments: for workers, private clerks, transport and traffic workers, transport and traffic clerks.

The Chambers' agenda are administered by the general assemblies, the departments, the committees and—last but not least—by the board of directory. The latter consists of the president and the chairmen of the four departments; a secretarial office with a special trained staff is attached to the board of directory. The Chambers are financed out of additional rates of the employees' contributions to the Sickness Insurance.

The elections to the Chambers of Labour are based on the universal, equal, direct and proportional suffrage. Every worker and clerk (without discriminating between Austrian or foreign citizenship), who has reached the age of 18 years and is employed within the district of the chamber for at least two months, has voting power. As a consequence of the prevailing importance of the independent trade unions, the majority of the Chambers of Labour—with the exception of the Chamber of Vorarlberg—is on the side of the independent trade unions. The results of the last elections of the Vienna Chamber, which is the most important Chamber of Labour, show the following specification of 347.511 votes: independent trade

unions 284.957; catholic trade unions 30.750, national trade unions 20.562; communists 10.222. As may be gathered from these figures the Austrian communist movement is reduced to complete insignificance.

The Austrian Chambers of Labour avoided to follow the German idea of "parity representatives" and to create so-called "Arbeitskammern" of employers and employees; the chambers, in addition, decline suggestions in favour of an "Economic Parliament". Under the terms of the law the Chambers of Labour shall pass their judgement and proposals in the domains of social policy and social insurance. The law, in addition, provides for the Chamber's cooperation in social administration and the appointment of delegates in other public corporations as well as the initiative in all these fields of action. The latter field of action, indeed, turned out to be the most important one. In many cases the Chamber of Labour have acted as creative movers of new social ideas. The following list of the departments of the Vienna Chamber is likely to afford the best review of the variety of the Chamber's agenda; chair, social policy, social insurance, political economy and statistics, labour law, traffic, unemployed information office, protection of apprentices, library of social science, women labour, scientific management, inventors' advising board. Some of these departments act as the central boards of a widely ramified organisation. The department of protection of apprentices is the head-office of 44 branch-establishments in all the federal countries.

The public library of the Vienna Chamber of Labour (90.000 volumes) is one of of the largest collections of social literature and is only exceeded by the libraries of Berlin and Moscow. The library is continually adding to its stock which covers the field of social policy, political economy and trade union movements in the German, English and French languages.

The Chamber of Labour issues a number of periodicals. The Vienna Chamber publishes its well-known year-book under the title: "Wirtschaftsstatistisches Jahrbuch der Arbeiterkammer", which is one of the most important sources of information regarding Austria's production, commerce, finances and wages.

5. WAGES.

As stated above, the average income of the Austrian wage earners is relatively low when compared with the wage level of the big industrial countries; the Austrian level compares un-

favourably with the wage statistics issued by the International Labour Office, which bases its calculations on the purchasing power of wages received in the various countries. As compared with the average Viennese wage figure (100), the figures for other capitals are: Berlin 150, Paris 146, Amsterdam 197, London 231, Philadelphia 426, Ottawa 361, Sidney 315.

Two circumstances account for the low figure of Austrian wages. On the one hand, the legal restriction of rents, which reduces the expenditure for rent to between 1 and 3 per cent. of the wage-earners income, as compared with 15—25 per cent. in other countries. On the other hand, the system of social insurance as adopted in Austria involves many benefits for the individual worker, which elsewhere are secured by saving or through private insurance. The following table indicates the maximum and minimum figures of weekly wages:

Category	Minimum	Maximum
	in Austrian Schilling	
Skilled workers . .	50·— (£ 1,9,0; $ 7·04)	70·— (£ 2,0,7; $ 9·86)
Skilled auxiliary workers	35·— (£ 1, 0, 3; $ 4·93)	65·— (£ 1, 17, 9; $ 9·15)
Auxiliary workers .	30·— (£ 0, 17, 5; $ 4·23)	55·— (£ 1,11,11; $ 7·75)
Skilled women workers		35·— (£ 1, 0, 3; $ 4·93)

SOCIAL WELFARE CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA.

Public Health Administration in Austria is based upon the Public Health Acts of 1870, which are, in spite of their comparative age, in conjunction with the new Acts passed since that time, still a suitable instrument for the control of all sanitary affairs. In accordance with the general organisation of the political administration, Health Administration is divided into three different authorities. The highest authority for the Public Health Service is the Federal Ministry for Social Administration with the Public Health Office divided into three departments and directed by a doctor, the agenda of the separate branches of the general Health and Welfare Service being carried out partly by officials with legal, and partly by officials with medical training.

Apart from the hospitals administered by the Public Health Office, a number of scientific institutions are under its control, as e.g. the Institute for vaccination-lymph, the sero-therapeutical Institute, the Pasteur Institute, the bacteriological-serological Institutes of Research in Vienna, Linz, Graz and Innsbruck, the chemical-pharmacological and balneological Institutes of Research in Vienna, the Foodstuff Research Institutes in Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck, the Institute for the Welfare of Mothers and Infants in Vienna etc.

As advisory body the Supreme Health Board is co-ordinated to the Public Health Office, to which belong famous medical scientists and experienced practising doctors. Besides this, a Board of experts for foodstuff research, the so-called Codex Commission, exists, whose main duty it is to see to the revision of the Codex Alimentarius Austriacus, published by the Public Health Office, which gives instructions about the composition and official judgement on all foodstuffs. and drugs. A third Advisory Board deals with all dairy produce.

A Health Office with a medical Officer of Health at its head, assisted by several officially appointed doctors and sanitary inspectors, and an advisory Health Board consisting of distinguished medical men, being at the disposal of the local government, exist in all Federal Countries, forming the intermediate authority.

Finally, every district and town possessing its own by-laws and also the single municipalities are under the control, either of special Health Offices, or single medical men.

For the training of Medical Health Officers special instructions exist stipulating above all a special examination for any qualified medical man applying for such a position. Special courses are held for the further instruction of such officers and are arranged by the Health Authorities comprising lectures upon various special subjects connected with medical science and social welfare in general. Special attention is attached to social-hygiene on the principle that it is better to keep healthy persons from contracting illness than to heal sick people of their complaints.

Besides the Medical Officers of Health, numbering about 230, other doctors, chemists, dentists, midwives, disinfectors, and hospital nurses, are to be considered sanitary officials in the wide sense of the word.

The following table shows the total number of doctors, chemists, dentists, and midwives in Austria:

Federal Country	Doctors	Chemists	Mech. Dentists	Midwives	Inhabitants
Burgenland	117	35	29	267	285.609
Carinthia	323	57	58	314	370.817
Lower Austria	999	214	311	949	1,480.449
Upper Austria	559	148	210	630	876.074
Salzburg	189	46	68	183	223.023
Styria	953	182	225	625	978.845
Tyrol	365	62	58	307	313.885
Vorarlberg	109	23	14	123	139.999
Vienna	4519	757	2213	947	1,865.780
Total ...	8042	1524	3186	4345	6,534.481

Only doctors of Austrian nationality and possessing general civil rights, together with a medical degree granted by an Austrian university, or one granted by a foreign university, but recognised as valid in Austria, are allowed to practise.

One of the most important problems in connection with social welfare is the preventing and combatting of infectious and contagious diseases. The care of public health in Austria along these lines stands at a very high level. According to the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act of April 14, 1913, 21 infectious diseases must be officially notified, and it is of special importance that compulsory notification extends also to suspicious cases. Owing to the high development of medical science in Austria all possible means for the combatting of these diseases are employed with the result that since 1924 there has been no epidemic of any serious desease.

Great attention has been paid to the combatting of tuberculosis. Advisory Centres, treatment centres, Convalescent Homes and isolated wards for tuberculous patients in hospitals have been established to this end.

At the end of 1929 there existed 79 Advisory Centres which covered 23·5 per cent. of the total Federal area and 3,829.874 persons, or 58·6 per cent. of the whole population. Over half of these are managed by private associations, but they receive financial support from the state. The Advisory Centres were visited in 1929 by 278.152 persons, of whom 23.589 came for the first time. 187.083 medical examinations and 122.791 visits to homes by district nurses were made, a remarkable achievement, if one considers that the staff consisted only of 130 doctors, 151 visiting nurses and 63 other helpers.

The number of treatment centres is 39 with 5432 beds; 11 of these are devoted to the surgical treatment of tuberculosis. Full details may be seen in the pamphlet "Die Einrichtungen zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose", published by the Federal Ministry for Social Administration, Vienna I., Hanuschgasse 3.

There are about 50 Convalescent Homes with more than 5000 beds.

There are no special hospitals for tuberculosis in Austria, but the larger hospitals have isolated wards and the smaller isolated rooms for tuberculous patients; thus there are over 3800 beds at the disposal of such patients needing hospital treatment of which about 800 are reserved for patients needing surgical treatment.

According to recent statistics, as given in the following table, for the 6,534.275 inhabitants of Austria about 47.800 beds in hospitals and other institutions are available, 23.800 of which in Vienna.

	Number	Number of Beds
Public Hospitals	80	22.575
Private Hospitals	144	12.286
Sanatoria.....	49	2.539
Lunatic Asylums	12	10.391
	284	47.791

As can be seen from the above table, the majority of urgency cases is accepted for medical treatment in the public hospitals.

As public hospitals, only those institutions come into consideration which have received the permission to be regarded as public institutions, and those built for this special purpose. This right is granted by the Federal Ministry for Social Administration to such institutions not run on purely commercial lines as is mostly the case with private sanatoria and private hospitals, and carries with it besides certain duties also definite claims for financial support from the Federal and Local Authorities, who each guarantee to cover three eighths of all possible losses incurred in the working of such institutions. The said authorities also contribute three eighths of the cost of the erection, extension and adaptation of all public hospitals and similar institutions. In this way the various hospitals etc. have during the last 10 years been systematically enlarged and supplied with the most modern instruments so that at present they are able to meet all actual demands made upon them. In the year 1930 the Federal authorities contributed for this purpose 2,750.000 Schilling.

Of great importance to the well developed social work of the country is the care of the public health, which consists in guarding against disease in every way, in diagnosing it as early as possible, and providing the necessary treatment.

This care commences with the unborn child and about 70 institutions afford advice and help to pregnant mothers regarding the treatment of their future infants. There are 370 Infant Welfare Centres which give free advice to mothers of all classes. In Vienna and other large towns these Centres are conducted by specialists, in other towns principally by practising doctors and Medical Officers of Health.

Medical men are also appointed to attend periodically the schools in Vienna and the larger and smaller towns for the purpose of medical examination of the children and to indicate suitable treatment when necessary; especially in country districts has great progress been made in this direction. With the help of the Rockefeller Foundation a model Welfare Service was created in 1930 in Eisenstadt (Burgenland); with 6 infant Welfare Centres, school medical examinations and 2 dental clinics for school children, it does very successful work.

The movement for the establishment of Children's Holiday Homes has grown immensely during the last few years. The social insurance institutions, the Federal Countries and private associations all work in this direction with the greatest success and tens of thousands of needy and weakly children are annually sent to these homes both in Austria and abroad. For young workers Holiday Homes have been provided in various parts of the country and tens of thousands of apprentices of both sexes are sent annually to these homes.

Touring, with its great value to health and education, has taken firm ground amongst the youth of both sexes and this, as well as the Holiday Homes scheme, is encouraged by the granting of reduced railway fares and free travel.

Infant mortality has decidedly decreased by giving a premium to those mothers who nurse their own children. This premium is stipulated for in the Social Insurance Act and paid out by the various Social Insurance Associations (Friendly Societies).

It may be mentioned that during the last 5 years two foreign foundations, the Commonwealth Fund and the Rockefeller Foundation, contributed to the extension of the movement for the care of children's health.

It is of special importance that Parliament not long ago passed an act regarding health resorts by which all matters in the Fe-

deral Countries concerning these places are regulated upon a common basis. The interest Public Health Administration takes in these health resorts finds its expression especially in the organisation of propaganda along scientific lines and climatic observations from a medical point of view. The Public Health Office hopes by the investigations relative to the influence of climatic conditions upon health and the study of the curative qualities of the different baths to secure for these health resorts the position which they deserve considering their high value from a medical point of view.

THE AUSTRIAN LANDSCAPE.

By Professor E. SCHAFFRAN (Vienna).

Austria is the Eastern outpost of the German language and nationality. The greater portion of the land is surrounded by countries inhabited by other races. Slavs are Austria's neighbours in the North and South, Magyars are along the Eastern frontier, while Italy's ancient Latin civilisation borders on Austrian territory in the Southwest. Austria, however, was never separated from the German mother-country. Austria's next clansmen, the Bavarians, always formed the chief connecting link. The outstanding feature of Austria's own nature is its variegation; the aboriginal basis is Bavarian, but the influence of Italian art was very strong and in addition the Orient and the Slav nations co-operated in the formation of Austria's own culture, whose geographic framework may be described as one of the most beautiful parts of the European Continent. The peaks of Mount Silvretta (some 11.000 feet), are the guardians of the Swiss-Austrian frontier, while the Hainburger Berg near Vienna on the Eastern frontier is one of the last summits of the Eastern Alps-looking over the "Puszta", the great Hungarian plains; along the Southern frontier are the bright and shining rocky peaks of the Carnic Alps. The stern and smiling lakes of the Salzkammergut (the name is derived from the salt mines) are an image of the Austrians themselves. Yugoslav and Italian mountains surround on the Wörther See (Lake of Wörth) in Carinthia. There is scarcely a second country in the world, where nature forms a more beautiful framework for monuments of great national art. The tourist may view masterpieces of Gothic architecture reflected in the mirror of beautiful lakes or illuminated by the rays of gigantic glaciers. In the Danube Valley wonderful high Baroque buildings are to be seen along the "Nibelung" stream.

The vast range of the Eastern Alps, the greatest part of which is located on Austrian or at least on German-speaking territory, and which fills the whole of Austria south of the Danube, is clearly divided into three parallel chains, gradually splitting up toward the east. They are called the Northern Limestone Alps, the Central Alps, and the Southern Limestone Alps, respectively. Their chain-like character, however, is not nearly as pronounced as, say, mountain-chains in Central Asia. By ramifications as well as by the sudden interference of groups and single peaks, the original form of the Eastern Alps is varied in a manner most charming and attractive.

Austria north of the Danube down to the meridian line of Krems is covered by the hills of the Bohemo-Moravian Granite Mass, which, producing a variety of forms, slops down to the Danube. In Upper Austria, these slopes are called Mühlviertel ("The Region of Mills"), while, in Lower Austria, they bear the name of Waldviertel ("The Region of Forests"). The higher parts, with rivers like the Kamp, the Thaya, deeply cut in, are of a certain beauty; interesting towns and villages, castles and monasteries of great antiquity are to be found there. In the south, toward the Danube, the scenery is of a softer atmosphere and more delightful. That landscape of slopes and hills terminates in the Manhartsberg (Lower Austria). In the east, it borders on the so-called "Country of Wine", which, containing only a few insignificant elevations, includes the large and fertile plains of the Marchfeld.

Turning to the colonisation of Austria in the middle-ages, it must be remembered, that Bavarian and Franconian tribes had helped, before the year 1000, to build up the Austria of the Babenbergs. Consequently, the characteristic features of Austrian art are of South-German origin. The country being a border-territory, however, art was strongly influenced by the neighbouring nations. Gradually a typically Austrian form of art was developed, together with the formation of a separate, German-speaking nation. Owing to the difference of the individual federal countries with regard to their geographical position, their racial structure and their relations to the neighbouring people, quite various types of Austrian art sprang up.

Remainders of Roman art are rather scarce, but not without a certain importance. Best known are the two Amphitheatres and the "Pagan Gate" of Carnuntum (near Petronell in the east of Vienna), together with recent excavations near Spittal on the Drau.

As early as in the later years of the ninth century, a steady

growth of art is to be marked especially at Salzburg, which was then leading in matters of art. On the other hand, the oldest monuments of architecture were not built before 1050, when improving political conditions brought about a high activity of artists. At that period, the Romanesque style gained influence, its forms being maintained to the last third of the thirteenth century. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, however, the Gothic style was brought to Vienna. While the choirs of the monastery-churches of Heiligenkreuz and Zwettl clearly reflect their French origin, the choir of St. Stephen's Cathedral and the Augustins' Church in Vienna, as well as the Leech-Church in Graz, show a sort of unpretentious simplicity. After 1380, St. Stephen's Cathedral, which was completed in the rich style of the high and late Gothic, served as a model for most parts of Austria. Now the graceful church of Maria am Gestade, the parish-churches of Eggenburg and Perchtoldsdorf near Vienna, as well as those of Strassengel near Graz, and of Steyr were erected. The choir of the Franciscans' Church at Salzburg and the parish-church of Schwaz (Tyrol), are evidence of the strong influence of the Bavarian Gothic in these parts of Austria.

During the same period, a great number of pictures and works of plastic art were being produced.

Austria was destined to admit, at an early time, the forms of the Italian Renaissance. Its influence is felt in the pictures of Michael Pacher, though the Gothic style still predominates in his works. It appears that the Renaissance came to Austria not only by immigrating Italian artists, but also by the intermediary of Tyrol. In that development, the great Alpine gate-ways of Salzburg (country) and of Styria seem to have played an important part.

The Austrian Renaissance first prospered during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., when the famous Danube-school was founded. Foreign, mostly Dutch and Italian artists, predominated again in the late Renaissance, which reached its height in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, and Salzburg. In the latter town, whole streets were constructed in that characteristic style.

After a time, a new style of curious exuberance, the early Baroque, was developed by the combined efforts of native artists with a rich Gothic tradition, together with Italians, whose influence was still to be felt strongly.

After 1683, when Vienna was besieged by the Turks a second time, national art began to flourish in a way unsurpassed in Europe. Even now, in the high Baroque, Italians were working in the centres

of Austrian art, but they were equalled and surpassed by native builders, painters and sculptors of world-wide fame. By the construction of ecclesiastical as well as secular buildings, a substantial transformation now took place in Vienna.

Austrian painters, too, had their full share in that grand rise of national art; though they specialised in fresco-painting, their achievements in altar-pieces, portrait and landscape-painting are not to be neglected.

In a similar way, Austrian sculptors contributed works justly renowned throughout the world.

Step by step, the late Baroque led to the so-called classicism, the cold, but stylish monuments of which can now be seen chiefly in the inner districts of Vienna. A somewhat modified classicism is characteristic of the "Biedermeier" period, coming to an end rather abruptly in the stormy year of 1848. In that period, famous portrait painters, painters of landscape, genre painters and the singular allround genius of Waldmüller succeeded in creating a second period of splendour in national painting.

During the reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph I., the plastic arts were not able to maintain the former impression of completeness, great as the achievements of individual artists were.

The following pages are devoted to a concise description of the Federal Countries (Bundesländer) as the self-governing provinces of the Austrian Republic are officially termed.

VORARLBERG. Travellers coming from Western Europe usually cross the Austrian frontier either at Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, or at Buchs on the Swiss frontier. The federal country of Vorarlberg shows all stages of picturesqueness, between the fertile banks of the Lake of Constance and the glacier-scenery of the Scesaplana (9790 feet) and Piz Buin (11.000 feet). Though the number of art treasures is not great in Vorarlberg, the towns of Bregenz and Feldkirch have plenty of fine local examples of the Alemannic art.

TYROL. After having passed the Arlberg tunnel (6·2 miles), the foreign tourist enters Tyrol, a country richly endowed with art monuments and natural scenes. Many places in the upper Inn Valley—Landeck, Pians, Imst, the ancient monastery Stams, now reconstructed in Baroque are likely to attract the student of architecture. The tourists are indeed on the horns of a dilemma between excursions to the North or South. Crossing through forests of silence—the Fern Pass and its lakes—the tourist reaches St. Ehrwald, the starting place of a cable-railway leading to the ice-bound summit of the

Zugspitze (9781 feet). Another route touches the Plan-Lake and Reutte and ends in the Lech-Valley with many excellent objects of popular art. Of a particular attractiveness are the various valleys south of the Inn-river ending in the snow regions of the Oetztal Alps with Austria's biggest glacier. The highest peaks are the Wildspitze (12.454 feet) and Weißkugel (12.362 feet). The Stubay Valley, the Eastern section of this glacier region, is connected with Innsbruck by an electric tramway.

Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, is a centre of the arts, though the town has not preserved remains of its mediaeval history. There are, however, plenty of monuments erected after the sixteenth century. The "Goldenes Dachl" ("The Golden Roof") is a handsome balcony in the late Gothic style built in the fifteenth century; the renowned Hofkirche (Court Church) is built in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The monumental tomb of the Emperor Maximilian I. (died 1519) was erected in the Hofkirche; leading artists of that period, as Vischer and Colin, co-operated in the construction of the Emperor's tomb. The list of other beautiful buildings, showing all phases of the baroque style, includes the Hofburg (Imperial Court), the Landhaus, the Palace Thurn und Taxis (with paintings in fresco by Knoller) and the Catholic Casino. The collections and exhibitions of the Museum Ferdinandeum as well as the Popular Art Museum of Tyrol are to be recommended to anybody who desires to be more closely acquainted with local history and art.

Innsbruck is the starting place of the Mittenwald Railway (leading north to Garmisch in Bavaria) and of the Brenner Railway; the latter line runs southwards over the Brenner Pass, which since the end of the Great War forms the Austro-Italian frontier. The recently constructed cable railways, connecting Innsbruck with the Hafelekar and the Patscherkofel constitute two additional attractions of the capital of Tyrol.

Lienz, a lovely town in the Drave-valley, is the centre of tourist traffic in Eastern Tyrol. The church-yard chapel is adorned with paintings in fresco by the late Egger-Lienz, a famous Tyrolese painter. Windisch-Matrei, two hours from Lienz by motor coach, lies in a semicircular range of the Tauern Mountains; lovers of fine arts should not miss to visit the Nikolaus chapel which contains Romanesque paintings in fresco, which belong to the finest examples of this art in the Eastern Alps.

The Lienzer Dolomites, both stern and lovely, border the Drave-valley south of Lienz. The last Austrian railway stations in the

westward direction are Sillian and Weitlanbrunn, while Innichen (San Candido) is now under Italian dominion.

In the lower Inn-valley the tourist will meet with rich habitations and wonderful castles. Hall, the "City of Salt", has two Gothic monuments, a church and a mint-tower; the large parish-church of Schwaz (another place in the Inn-valley) has four naves; the cloister of the Franciscan church of Schwaz is furnished with beautiful paintings in fresco of the sixteenth century. The famous Zillertal is connected by a local railway; the Zillertal and Oetztal mountains are covered with the world renowned glaciers of Tyrol, which stand any comparison with the Swiss glaciers. The beautiful Achensee ("See" means "lake") amidst a monumental alpine scenery is situated north of Jenbach, which is also the starting place of excursions to the Zillertal ("Tal" means "valley").

On the way from Tyrol to the federal country of Salzburg the railway line touches Kitzbühel (2600 feet), one of the most important winter sport centres of Austria; the background of this place is formed by the picturesque peaks of the Kaiser Gebirge, the Kitzbühler Horn (6500 feet), the latter being a favourite tourists' excursion.

Entering *SALZBURG* territory the railway passes Zell am See (am See = "on the Lake"), one of the loveliest places in the Eastern Alps. The lake is a famous watering place owing to the warmth of its water. The glaciers of the Hohe Tauern in the South are quite near, and in the North the rocky bulwarks of the Steinernes Meer ("The Stony Sea") are to be seen. From Zell am See a cable railway leads to the top of the Schmittenhöhe (6694 feet) affording a marvellous view over the ice-bound chain of the Hohe Tauern Mountains and the Groß-Venediger. Zell am See is a favourite point of departure for many excursions; it affords two accesses through the Kesselfall Valley, the Moser-Boden and the Fuscher Valley (Ferleiten) to the Großglockner ("The Big Bell-Ringer"), the highest mountain in Austria (12.533 feet). We shall return to this region when describing the federal country of Carinthia.

The next important railway station in the westward direction —along the Salzach Valley—is Schwarzach-St. Veit; the point of junction of the Tauern Railway. On the latter line Hof-Gastein and Bad-Gastein are situated, two world-renowned spas (radioactive springs).

Gold mining in the Gastein Valley and in other places of the Tauern Mountains dates back to the Roman dominion over that territory. The present output of the Tauern gold mines is very small

and on a decreasing scale as may be gathered from the output figures per year in ounces. 1925: 1538; 1926: 1211; 1927: 127.

Returning to Schwarzach-St. Veit the tourist will continue his journey to Salzburg (City). Another railway-junction on route is Bischofshofen ("The Bishop's Court"); the name reminds of the ancient history of the country as also do the ecclesiastic buildings of the twelvth and thirteenth century. The railway line starting from Bischofshofen leads eastwards to the Enns Valley being the connecting link with Styria, another federal country. Among the many places of the Enns Valley, Admont (2100 feet) should be mentioned, famous for its Benedictine Abbey. Admont offers excellent touring opportunities. The town is situated at the Western gateway leading to the picturesque and romantic Gesäuse ("The Roaring Gorge").

Returning to Bischofshofen, the railway line runs before reaching Salzburg (City), through the picturesque Lueg-Narrows, which are the only outlet of the gigantic rocky walls of the Tennengebirge; the vast ice-caves in these mountains are accessible from the railway-station of Werfen.

Salzburg (City) 1300 feet, has been described as the "German Rome". For some thousand years, until the Napoleonic Wars, the present federal country of Salzburg was under the dominion of the archbishops residing in Salzburg and thus formed an ecclesiastic member-State of the old "Roman Empire of the German Nation" as the mediaeval name for Germany was. Salzburg's prominent landmark is the fortress of Hohensalzburg (1780 feet), easily accessible by a funicular railway. The student of architecture will find in Salzburg a lot of ecclesiastical and secular monuments of all styles amid wonderful typical Austrian scenery. The charm of the Romanesque style is felt in the long nave of the Franciscan Church, in some parts of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter and in the Nonnberg Church; the finest Gothic style is embodied in the choir of the Franciscan Church and in some buildings of Hohensalzburg. The designs of the imposing Cathedral—built in 1610 by Santino Solari—are in the early Italian Baroque style. Many plashing fountains, constructed on the model of the Roman fountains, remind of Italian scenery. The charm of history and landscape emanates from St. Peter's cemetery. After the year 1700 the Salzburg architecture reached its height in the works achieved by the ingenious artist Fischer von Erlach, the finest being the Collegium Church. Salzburg is the birth place of Mozart; the birth-house of this great composer is still to be seen. Since 1922 the Musical Festivals held in summer and conducted by

Professor Reinhardt are attracting an ever-increasing number of foreign visitors to Salzburg.

UPPER AUSTRIA. The Salzkammergut, a part of the federal country of Upper Austria, comprises one of the most beautiful areas of the Austrian Eastern Alps. Two peaks, the Schafberg ("the Sheep's Mountain", 5800 feet) and Dachstein ("the Roof Stone", 9877 feet) serve as pivot points, round about are grouped many lakes and spots of the Salzkammergut. The top of the Schafberg, from where a wide panorama may be viewed, is accessible by a cog-wheel railway starting from St. Wolfgang. Three lakes—the Mond-See, Wolfgang- and Atter-See lie at the foot of the Schafberg. The Dachstein is surrounded by the Traun-, Hallstätter-, Altausseer- and Grundl-See. The Attersee is the largest lake of the Salzkammergut; half mountainous and half plain are the banks of the Traun-See and Mond-See. The landmark of the Wolfgang-See are the steep slopes of its surrounding mountains, while high gloomy precipices girdle the Hallstätter-See, as a contrast to the smiling and idyllic Grundl-See. The collegiate church of Mond-See represents an imposing monument of the transition period from Romanesque to Gothic. Gothic and Baroque altars adorn the churches of Gmunden and Ischl. The latter town is best-known as a fashionable and favourite health resort; it was the summer-residence of the late Emperor Francis Joseph I. Ischl is in addition the traffic centre of the Salzkammergut, being the terminus and junction of the local railway Salzburg—Ischl and the electrified line leading to Attnang-Puchheim on the main-track Salzburg—Vienna. Within some 12 miles from Ischl is Hallstadt, one of the oldest settlements of mankind in the Alps; the local museum exhibits interesting objects of Hallstatt's prehistoric past. The church of St. Wolfgang on the Abersee contains the largest and finest wing-altar in the Alpine countries, constructed in 1480 by Michael Pacher.

Linz (870 feet), situated on both banks of the Danube, is the capital of the federal country of Upper Austria. The cathedral is constructed in the new Gothic style; the exhibitions of the Provincial Museum are very costly. Linz has a very favourable geographical position and consequently the city acts as a railway junction of lines leading to Vienna, Salzburg (and Innsbruck), Prague, Selztal; besides Linz is an important river port for Danube navigation. Among the excursions to be recommended, Kremsmünster, a Benedictine Abbey founded in 777, should be mentioned, the Baroque buildings and the art collections of the abbey are sure to surprise even connoisseurs of fine arts. The Abbey of St. Florian, which contains the tomb of

Anton Bruckner, a great composer who is second only to Beethoven, is the grandest monument in the Austrian Baroque style and to be placed on equal footing with the Baroque Abbey of Melk. The town of Steyr, picturesquely situated on two rivers, is one of the centres of Austria's machine and engineering industry.

LOWER AUSTRIA AND VIENNA. Halfway between Linz and Vienna the tourist arrives at Melk, famous for its Benedictine Abbey founded in the year 1089 and reconstructed in 1710 by the architect Prandauer; Melk-Abbey ist the triumph of Austrian Baroque; its collections, including a library, are world renowned, the abbey is uniquely and picturesquely situated on a steep rock towering over the Danube. Melk is the Western gateway leading into the Wachau, as the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems is called. This part of the Valley is a narrow passage, where the mountains on both banks rise to 3600 feet; picturesque ruins, castles and villages, full of local art treasures adorn the Wachau, which is easily accessible by motor cars, railroad and steamers. Out of the many places—Aggstein, Spitz, Schönbühel—Dürnstein is of particular attractiveness to the English nation; according to a legend, King Richard, the Lionheart, on his return from a crusade, was kept in Austrian imprisonment in the castle of Dürnstein, until he was liberated for a substantial ransom, in 1194. A number of other places situated in the Danube Valley—Krems, Tulln and Klosterneuburg—must not be forgotten, as they are of great architectural beauty. The feature of Klosterneuburg, situated on the northern slopes of the Vienna Forest about seven miles by rail from Vienna, is its Augustine Abbey, half mediaeval and half Baroque, the Verdun-altar (constructed in 1181 by Nikolaus of Verdun) is one of the most important works in the late Romanesque style of Eastern France.

Vienna held for centuries a privileged and predominant position as an imperial residence which, of course, entailed the influx of various national and civilisation elements. However, Vienna does not absolutely represent Austria, as Paris does France. Within Austria's boundaries Vienna, indeed, has its particular mode of life closely connected with the cultivation of musical art. The following list includes some prominent examples of monumental architecture. In the Romanesque style: the St. Michael Church and the Western facade of St. Stephen's Cathedral, constructed in the middle of the thirteenth century; the early Gothic style is represented by the choir of St. Stephen's Cathedral and in addition by the Augustine and Minorite Church, in the high Gothic style are built the long nave and

towers of St. Stephen's Cathedral. The portal of the Landhaus (provincial diet's house) is constructed in the Renaissance style; early Baroque designs show the churches of Jesuits and Dominicans (Black Friars); high Baroque is the style of the Karlskirche (Charles' Church), Peterskirche (Peter's Church) and the Piarist's Church; the same design applies to many fine palaces as the Treasury (Finance Ministry), the Belvedere Palace and to some palaces of the former aristocracy (Schwarzenberg, Kinsky); many patrician houses are also built in the early Baroque style. Rococo is the design of the Schönbrunn castle, the former summer residence of the Emperors. The style defined as "classicism in architecture" is shown by the Polytechnic Institute and the palaces of Pallavicini and Rasumowsky; the historic styles of the 19th century are represented by the two Court-Museums, the House of Parliament, the Rathaus (Guild-Hall), Opera-house. The most modern styles of architecture are embodied in the Crematory and in some dwelling houses constructed by the Vienna Municipality.

There is no space here to go into the details of the Viennese museums and art-galleries. The State Museum for History of Arts exhibits antiquities, objects of industrial art, especially of the Renaissance and Baroque style and contains a world renowned collection of sculptures and paintings. A small but valuable picture gallery is attached to the Academy of Fine Arts; the garden-palace of Prince Lichtenstein contains one of the largest private picture galleries of the world; there is a Baroque Museum and a "Gallery of the 19th century"; the Historical Museum of the Municipality of Vienna and the Roman Museum of Vienna.

Excavations in the heart of the city showed that Vienna was a Roman military settlement; Marc Aurelius, the Roman Emperor, died in Vienna in the year 180 and the name of a street in Vienna still records this event. The centre of Roman administration was, however, at Carnuntum, some 25 miles downstream, near the present village Petronell, where extensive excavations have been made.

The Wiener Wald (Vienna Forest) surrounds Vienna in a semicircle from north to south-west. On the foot of the Wald twelve miles from Vienna is Baden, a famous spa with sulphur springs. The Abbey of Heiligenkreuz, in the Vienna Forest, was constructed from 1185 to 1290; the style of that period is preserved in a rare purity.

The town of Wiener Neustadt marks the northern boundary of one of the most important industrial areas of Austria (machinery and engineering factories). The town also serves as a railway-junction of the line connecting Lower Austria with the federal country of

Burgenland (the "Land of Castles"). Eisenstadt is the capital of the Burgenland and the large Neusiedler See, surrounded by steppes, is now easily accessible.

The Semmering-Pass (3294 feet) links Lower Austria with Styria. The Semmering railway—as a part of the railway connecting Vienna with Trieste—was constructed in the middle of the 19th century as the first mountain railroad in the world. Many up-to-date hotels are picturesquely scattered over the Semmering area. The Rax Alp, a mountain plateau (highest point 7200 feet), may be gained by a cable-railway, starting near the railway station of Payerbach.

BURGENLAND. The youngest of the Austrian provinces, the Burgenland, which stretches from the section of the Danube opposite Bratislava to the Raab and contains the large Neusiedler-Lake, is, to a great extent, a delightfully situated country. The whole province adjoins the Hungarian plain, the climate of the Pannonic-Sarmatic steppes prevails, and has been instrumental in modifying landscape, fauna and flora in a most interesting manner. The extensive Neusiedler-Lake, with its charming shores and warm water scarcely more than ten feet deep, shows the peculiar features of a salt-steppe lake.

Visitors interested in history are surprised at the abundance of castles, citadels, fortified places and churches here, proving that the Burgenland has always constituted a huge ring of fortresses against the East. Castles like Schlaining and Lockenhaus in the south and Forchtenstein in the centre of the country are well known all over the German-speaking territory, while the Esterhazy castle at Eisenstadt, built by an Italian architect, is an example of early Baroque art. Eisenstadt, the capital of Burgenland, can boast of many monuments of art including the "Bergkirche" (Hill-church) erected in the style of high Baroque, and lovers of art will find much worth seeing in the picturesque little town of Rust.

Of great importance for tourist traffic is Tatzmannsdorf, famous for its mineral springs, and the Neusiedler-Lake, which, on account of its size, affords splendid opportunities for sailing and is even warmer than the Adriatic Sea. Marvellous effects of light and shade of singular beauty are to be observed from its shores.

STYRIA. Mürzzuschlag, south of the Semmering Pass on Styrian territory, is the starting point (local railway and motorbus) for excursions to Mariazell (2900 feet), a much renowned old place of pilgrimage and a modern winter sport centre. Another railway connection with Mariazell starts from St. Pölten, on the main track

Linz—Vienna. This route is exceedingly picturesque. Following the Mürz-valley, the railway line enters, at Kapfenberg, the important Styrian industrial zone. Bruck a. d. Mur is the junction of two important lines, one leading via Graz to Trieste and the other via Klagenfurt to Venice—Rome. Gothic monuments of architecture and paintings in fresco (in the Minorite's Church) indicate that Bruck, like the whole of Southern Austria, was within the sphere of influence of Italian art. Graz, the capital of Styria, is after Vienna the largest town in Austria, which fascinatingly links past and present. The town is situated on both banks of the Mur-river; the landmark of the scenery is the Schloßberg, a hill emerging out of the centre of the town some 330 feet above street-level. The old styles are represented by the Gothic cathedral and the gorgeous Baroque mausoleum of the Emperor Ferdinand II. In the more modern styles (late Renaissance and Baroque) are constructed the Landhaus, the Zeughaus (arsenal) with an armoury; the Joanneum is one of the largest museums in Austria.

The charming environs of Graz are richly endowed with castles. Tobelbad and Gleichenberg are two well-known spas.

The other railway line, which leads from Bruck southwards to Carinthia and Italy, touches several important Styrian towns; near Leoben is the Erzberg, one of the biggest iron-ore-mines in the world; a special feature of the Erzberg mines is the open-air-work. Donawitz is the centre of Austria's mining industry and foundery works. Not far from Knittelfeld is the Abbey Seckau showing the designs of the pure Romanesque style. Unzmarkt is the starting point of a local railway following the picturesque Mur-valley. Anybody visiting Murau Oberwölz, Tamsweg and Mauterndorf will, apart from enjoying a landscape of high mountains, see many monuments of mediaeval art. Mauterndorf is connected with the Enns-valley by an excellent highway crossing the Radstädter Tauern Mountains; the route follows the traces of an ancient Roman road.

CARINTHIA. After having crossed the range of mountains through the Neumarkt Pass the railway enters Carinthia, a country which ranks first among the federal countries in national art. To begin with the picturesque town of Friesach; the parish-church represents the Gothic while the Dominican church is built in the late Romanesque style; the wonderful fountain on the chief square of the town is a renaissance monument constructed in 1567. The Peter's Church, situated on a steep rock, was built about 1000 A. D.; paintings in fresco of the 13th century adorn the Berchfrit, a tower built on

another rocky hill. The cathedral of Gurk, accessible by a local railway starting from Treibach-Althofen, is the largest and most important Romanesque monument in the Eastern Alps. The building was constructed from 1150 to 1220 in the shape of a pillar basilica with three naves; the fresco-paintings in the nuns' choir (1260) and the porch (1340) are to be considered as first class masterpieces. The restoration-work is being continued. Before reaching St. Veit, the mediaeval capital of Carinthia, the well-preserved castle of Hochosterwitz may be viewed. Between St. Veit and Klagenfurt, the present capital of Carinthia, a plain stretches, which is known as the Zollfeld (the "Customs Field"), where the Romans once built the town of Virunum. The collegium-church of Maria-Saal, a fine Gothic building, looks down on the Zollfeld and the Herzogstuhl (the "ducal chair"). In the 13th and 14th century, when Carinthia was a duchy belonging to the German Empire, the peasant freeholders of the country co-operated in vesting the rulers in their ducal rights; this act of ancient democracy was performed on the Herzogstuhl, a throne of stone.

Visitors to Klagenfurt should see the Lindwurm-Brunnen (the "dragon's fountain"), the Landhaus (diet), the cathedral, the parish-church and the local museum. Central Carinthia is abundantly endowed with lakes and has therefore many summer resorts. The largest lake is the Wörther See, a much-visited watering place, some 2·5 miles from Klagenfurt. All the other lakes—the Ossiacher See, the Faaker See, the Millstätter See and many others—are very picturesque. The collegium church of Millstatt is a very remarkable early Romanesque building with wall paintings dating from the 15th and 16th century. Porcia castle in Spittal a. d. Drau is a master piece of the late Italian Renaissance style.

In Villach, the second largest town of Carinthia, three railway lines cross. The Gothic parish-church of Villach is worth-seeing. A local railway starting from Arnoldstein leads into the Gail-valley, south of the Drave-valley; the terminus being Kötschach, from where a road, on the traces of an ancient Roman highway, leads to the Plöcken Pass which forms the Austro-Italian frontier. Amid splendid and high mountainous scenery many reminiscences of two years fighting in the Great War and a commemorative chapel are to be seen in the Plöcken high plateau. Mallnitz on the Tauern Railway is one of the gate ways leading into the glacial region of the Großglockner (12.533 feet), while the usual route starts from Dölsach (in Eastern Tyrol), a station on the Drave-railway, the village of Heiligen-

blut (the "Holy Blood"), 4293 feet, is uniquely situated, the lofty ice-bound peak of the Großglockner and the ice-stream of the Pasterze glacier look down on this picturesque spot and its Gothic church. The Glocknerhaus, a comfortable shelter, is within easy reach.

ART AND SCIENCE IN AUSTRIA.

In the provinces now forming Austria, the fine arts have played an important part since the earliest times. Back to the period of the Roman colonisation in the provinces Pannonia and the eastern Alpine countries, remainders of the activity of colonists and natives in the field of art and art-industry are to be found. Moreover, scientific investigation has proved that even in early Christian times and during the migration of the peoples, Austria was not devoid of art and culture. Remains of buildings and some various finds are evidence that heathen places of worship, which were later transformed into primitive Christian churches, were erected not without a certain artistic taste.

High artistic prosperity was reacted in the middle ages, when the Babenbergs ruled over the German border-territory. Since that time, art and science have been firmly established here, and also the Hapsburgs, who succeeded the Babenbergs, were always intent on promoting art and culture in a country so richly endowed by nature.

It is very difficult indeed, to describe and explain the peculiarity of Austrian art in different fields, be it in literature, music, or architecture. It must be remembered that Austria has always been a German frontier state situated in the heart of Europe, and has played an important part in linking north and south, east and west. While, for instance, all crusaders had to pass Austria on their land-route towards the East, this country had to be crossed as early as in Roman times and in the period of the Holy Roman Empire, by any warrior, artist or scholar bound for Italy.

That mutual relations between Austria's neighbouring countries in the east and west, north and south, were destined to exercise a lasting influence on the development of Austrian art, which, moreover, was favoured by a certain artistic taste, increased, at least in Vienna, by racial inter-marriage.

Experts in art are well aware of the predominance of Italian influence in the beautiful buildings at Salzburg, in the Baroque monuments in Vienna and in other towns. Even the greatest of Austrian

composers, Mozart and Haydn, were affected, to a certain extent, by Italian and French music, without however, slavishly imitating it. It is a feature of later times, too, that Austrian artists, while never failing to make use of impressions from abroad, always succeeded in creating a new, typically Austrian development. For example, some of the most famous works of Grillparzer, that greatest of Austrian poets, were the result of a close study of the fine Spanish poets Lope de Vega and Calderon. The atmosphere of the native soil, artistic idiosyncrasies of the Austrian people, and certain influences from abroad combined in creating typically Austrian art, which flourishes to-day in the Alpine provinces of Austria, as well as in Vienna.

But in considering the immense development of art Austria should not be neglected as a land of science and culture. The numerous monasteries founded upon Austrian territory at an early time, while being instrumental for the development of art, were first and foremost centres of education and science. Treasures kept in the archives and libraries of Austrian monasteries often constitute the only reliable sources on the history of the Austrian provinces; on the other hand, important evidence as to literary and scientific work was preserved by monasteries and abbeys only. At an early date (1364), the University of Vienna was founded, and humanism prospered under peculiar conditions. Marked progress in different fields of science was due to the activity of the Jesuit order; later, the dynasty of the Hapsburgs did much to spread and promote art and culture. It was not at all by mere chance, that at the time of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and more recently during the reign of Francis Joseph I., many talents were active here in many branches of learning, and mankind owes important discoveries to Austrian research and Austria's men of science. While it is quite impossible to enumerate all fields and subjects in which Austrian scientists have been predominant, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of the Vienna medical school, and to refer to the achievements in the field of political economy and law during the nineteenth century.

Austria's art treasures and her predominant position in music having both been dealt with in special articles, it appears necessary to give a short survey of the conditions now prevailing in creative art. It should be preliminarily stated, that Austrian art continues to keep a high standard, and has lost none of its characteristic qualities. Now, as ever, in Vienna as well as in the federal countries, one notes an eager creative artistic life favoured by the special charactaristics of the people.

The rank and file of artists, painters, sculptors, and architects holding quite different positions in art, are united in professional associations headed in Vienna by the Association of Creative Artists, which has recently been able to celebrate its 60th jubilee. The Association of Creative Artists of the Vienna Secession, and the Artists' Federation "Hagen", recruited chiefly from artists following modernist tendencies are of more recent origin. Champions of the very latest views on art have united in the "Kunstschau" (Art Exhibition). In addition to these big associations, quite a number of smaller ones, comprising many efficient and ambitious members, are in existence. An abundant art life is also to be found outside of Vienna. Various art associations have been formed at Graz and in other towns of Styria, Salzburg, as an episcopal see, has always been a centre of art. Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Upper Austria, and the Burgenland, too, can boast of a number of gifted artists.

A series of special schools referred to in other articles is provided for the training of artists. Besides, elementary and secondary schools serve to a great extent to give an artistic education.

It is regrettable, that owing to want of space it is not possible to give an adequate record of the history and development of Austrian literature. It should be mentioned, however, that a certain Austrian peculiarity is to be met also in the vast and ramified field of literary work. The classical authors Grillparzer, Lenau and Stifter, and the leading popular play writers, Nestroy, Raimund and Anzengruber, can be distinguished as typically Austrian from other German poets. Austrian racial characteristics can also be observed alike in the dramatic and lyrical works of such writers as Karl Schönherr, Anton Wildgans or Erica Handel-Mazetti who are still living. In addition to these national poets rooted in the soil, there is quite a show of literary talents in Vienna and Austria, which has succeeded in acquiring a conspicuous and generally recognised position in German literature. Prominent among these are Hugo v. Hoffmannsthal, who died recently, Arthur Schnitzler, Jakob Wassermann, Franz Werfel, Stefan Zweig, and many others.

Austrian theatrical life, which has a splendid historical record, keeps in close connection with literary work. Vienna includes, in addition to the Federal Theatres, which are described in a special article, a great number of theatres, where dramatic and musical plays are performed. The "Deutsches Volkstheater" (German People's Theatre), the foundation of which 40 years ago was due to the initiative of the upper middle classes, and the Theatre in the Josefstadt

managed by Reinhardt, are famous for dramatic performances, while the Theater an der Wien should be mentioned as being the classical site of the Vienna operetta. In the Federal countries also, good theatres, though badly handicapped by the competition of the cinema, produce plays of good quality.

ART INDUSTRY IN AUSTRIA.

As early as in the eighties and nineties of the eighteenth century, the influence of England on Austria's culture was to be felt strongly. The English style of furniture made itself felt here for a long time, being predominant mainly in the so called Biedermeier-style, so that, even to-day, it is rather difficult to distinguish Austrian furniture of 1820 from English styles of the same period.

When, about 1850, the South-Kensington-Museum was founded with a view to giving a fresh impulse to modern art-industry by providing old patterns of art, that idea was enthusiastically supported by Richard Eitelberger, Professor of history and art at the University of Vienna. As a result of Eitelberger's study trip to England, the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry was founded in Vienna. While at first only works of the Italian Renaissance were collected there as models for modern works of art, later on works of other styles, especially of the Baroque style, were also collected and during the last decades of the nineteenth century, all styles were gradualyl included. In addition, Eitelberger succeeded in founding the School of Art Industry of the Austrian Museum, with the object of training students in the production of works of art and crafts. With competent artists as teachers, this school was soon able to gain a high reputation.

When, at the end of that century, the methods of copying ultimately proved a failure, a new movement, rousing everywhere approval and admiration as well as vehement opposition, came in. During the last few years, this movement, the fundamental principle of which is a complete turning away from tradition, appears to have made its way not only into Austria and Germany, but also into Scandinavia, France, and America. Owing to the conservative nature of the English people, however, the Vienna Modern School, as this new movement is called, has not yet met with general approval in England.

An architect and teacher at the Academy of Arts, Otto Wagner, was the main supporter of this new tendency in art. One of his followers, Josef Hoffmann, has strongly influenced the development of Vienna art industry, at the same time producing a marked effect on contemporary art by his works exhibited in Rome, Cologne, Leipzig, and Paris.

"Release of art from traditional form" now became the slogan of artists, some propagating quite unconventional lines and creating forms now described as "Secession". Houses, as well as furniture, were constructed in this new style, which, though now striking us as rather odd, proved necessary for the development of art.

With quite different means, new problems were tackled by Hoffmann, who endeavoured to create objects perfectly adapted to their purpose. By preferring certain geometrical figures, as the straight line, the triangle, square, and the cube, he initiated the so-called cubism as a principle of art. Hoffmanns rich fantasy, however, succeeded in adding an artistic touch to all objects presented, thus avoiding dullness and tediousness. In this style, most perfect works of art were produced by Viennese artists.

One of Hoffmann's foundations is the "Wiener Werkstätte" (Vienna Studio), where the most modern designs of Viennese artists are executed by highly skilled workers. Under the management of Hoffmann, it soon became the most conspicuous studio of art industry, and has made the works of Viennese art famous all over the world.

Another institution, the "Kunstschau" (Art Exhibition), founded by seven artists of Vienna, organised a series of most interesting exhibitions, and was able, for the time being, to hold a strong position in Vienna's art life.

In 1897, Scala was appointed Director of the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry. By several visits to England, this gentleman had become acquainted with the new movement over there, bent on reforming art industry in accordance with the principles voiced by Ruskin and Morris. Scala tried to offer suggestions to Austrian art industry by collecting English pieces of furniture in old style (Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewith), and by arranging large exhibitions with a view of propagating the simple "colonial" style of furniture, then constituting the most modern development in art.

At about the same time, Adolf Loos, an architect and artist living in Vienna, came forward as a bold champion of art industry without any ornaments, thus producing forms originated by sheer necessity. As a believer in "Americanism", he endeavoured, by a

great number of lectures, to demonstrate how to live, dress, and how to furnish a house according to modern principles. The Viennese, however, while enjoying his lectures and his amusing and high-spirited way of proving his case, did not follow his advice, their taste being, of course, quite different to that of the American.

One of the most striking and imaginative artists who ever worked at the "Wiener Werkstätte" was Dagobert Peche. He created a variety of exceedingly beautiful works in different spheres of art, imaginary animals, tapestry richly decorated with flowers and ornaments, furniture of strange style, often painted with animals and flowers, and what not. His works, which show release from all tradition, predominance of feeling and disregard of certain rules of construction, genuineness of material and practical convenience, still make a strong appeal to lovers of art, as typically Viennese. Peche's early death was a serious loss to Austrian art.

As a contrast to this manner of working, another movement known today throughout the world aims at the predominance of the machine-manufacture, treating all decorations and ornaments as an unneccessary nuisance. With the express view of making all objects of every-day life as handy and fit for practical use as possible, new forms tending to eliminate the artistic touch in favour of the constructive element were created. Any sort of addition not absolutely necessary for practical use is now to be avoided. As it has become a necessity to provide objects of high quality in great numbers, objects produced formerly by artisans are at present made in factories. In this way, standard furniture is made, which, being uniform in design, is readily adapted to any room. Individual taste is now being lost, so is personality and comfort in individual furniture. With thousands of people living under similar conditions, an overwhelming tendency for generalisation and uniformity is to be marked.

These principles are advocated by Loos and Dr. Oskar Strnad, the latter being in charge of a class of architecture at the school of Art Industry. Great fantasy is displayed in his painting of stage scenery, which is considered to be among the very best and most original ever created, enjoying a good reputation not only in Vienna, but also in Berlin and Paris.

The work of Dr. Josef Frank in an example of the machine-made and constructed designs of furniture. That artist is of the opinion, that the time has now come for a fundamental revolution in furnishing and describes the old art industry as of historical importance only.

Ernst Lichtblau belongs to the same circle of artists. Most decidedly that movement is expressed in the works of the architect, Franz Singer, who provides a variety of surprising and convenient arrangements for dwelling in small appartments.

Young talents in art industry are trained in the school of Art Industry, founded by Eitelberger and reorganised by Roller twenty years ago. Quite a number of artists hailing from that school now propagate its methods by teaching. Dr. Josef Hoffmann and Dr. Oskar Strnad manage the architectural classes between them, while painters chiefly interested in placard-work and decorative matters attend the courses of Berthold Loeffler and Müller-Hoffmann. The studios for plastic studies are supervised by Hannak and Steinhof. In addition, a number of special courses is being held. That of Czicek is famous all over the world for a singular method of art training, while another course for modern writing is superintended by Hofrat Larisch. Michael Powolny is in charge of a studio for ceramics and plastic art.

A special section of the School of Art Industry is devoted to instruction in all matters concerning fashion. Students are taught how to design models and to manufacture all articles of fashion. Eduard Wimmer, a teacher of high culture and great artistic merits, is known to be an expert in training the taste of pupils. The Vienna fashion, as cultivated here, is famous at home and abroad for refinement and quality.

The School of Art Industry at Graz, too, has reached a high standard of perfection.

There are, besides, several special schools for the benefit of artists and artisans. By the Board for the Promotion of Trade (organised by the Ministry of Commerce), special lectures and courses for artisans are provided. Numerous exhibitions are evidence of the productive work performed in the provinces of Austria.

Instruction in all fields of graphic art is procured by the "Graphische Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt" (Instructional and Experimental Institution for Graphic Art) managed by Dr. Jung, while special training in textile crafts is given at a special school and in special courses of the "Gewerbeförderungsinstitut" (Institution for the Promotion of Trades).

The Austrian Museum of Art Industry, too, takes an essential part in offering suggestions and help to artisans by organising exhibitions. Here, all objects relating to furniture are periodically on view.

In June 1930, in order to celebrate the meeting of the German "Werkbund" (Working Federation) in Vienna, a large exhibition was arranged by the Austrian "Werkbund" in the rooms of the Austrian Museum. To all branches of art industry, opportunity to exhibit their works was afforded. Standard-furniture of shops, cafés, hotel-lounges, refreshment rooms, etc. were on show, as well as modern house-furniture in settlement-houses built expressly for that occasion.

In the same museum, an exhibition of modern photographs was recently organized, giving proof of the high standard prevailing among Austrian amateur and professional photographers.

Priceless collections of art industry of former times, of bronzes, gobelins, and oriental carpets etc., are to be found in the Art History Museum (once owned by the Hapsburgs), and in the Austrian Museum.

By the sterling quality of the works of Viennese art industry, the refined culture of its inhabitants in old and modern times is demonstrated to the visitor.

AUSTRIAN MUSIC.

Musical art is inspired in a most particular way by the scenery of the country, the love of native soil and mentality of the Austrian people. Immortal music has been written here by musicians of world-wide fame, either born in Austria or Vienna, or at least finding, in the magnificent Danube-city, their proper place and sphere of work. The history of Austrian and Viennese music gives impressive evidence, indeed, of the close relations maintained by that centre of art with all circles of European culture throughout the ages. While a highly productive activity in the sphere of music is considered as one of Austria's greatest assets, it should be mentioned that Austrian music itself did not always remain unaffected by foreign influence. A mutual interchange of musical art was brought about, which greatly helped to develop the charming peculiarity of Austrian music.

While, in early times, Burgundian and Dutch, and later on Italian and French music influenced, in a marked degree, the works of Austrian composers, and even dominated, during certain periods, the musical life of Austria and Vienna, the native and

typically Austrian manner succeeded, in the long run, in asserting its predominance.

Musical art in Austria first flourished during the middle-ages, when the "Minnesang" (love-song) was cultivated and highly developed at the court of the Babenbergs. As early as at the end of the fifteenth century, the "Hofmusikkapelle" (Imperial Chamber of Music), which has ever since remained one of the most famous centres of musical art, was founded in Vienna by the emperor Maximilian. Later on, the Austrian court and aristocracy promoted music most keenly, supporting the creative work of artists on a grand scale. The Austrian dynasty can boast of including, among its members, not only lovers of music, but also composers like emperor Leopold I. and Joseph I., their works being even to-day, considered worthy of mention.

The "Classical Period" of Vienna, which is of an entirely popular character, is represented by Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven and Franz Schubert, while Joseph Lanner and the "Waltz Kings", Strauß (father and son) were prominent in the realm of dance-music. That period of Austrian music is known to be a zenith in the whole history of musical art. These classical masters achieved unsurpassed artistic quality in all fields of music. It comprised symphony and chamber-music as well as song, operatic and dance-music. Austrian landscape and mentality is closely associated with the music of that period, written under the influence of the beauty of Austrian mountains and forests, and the magnificent architecture of the late Baroque and the graceful Rococo style. Some of this influence is to be felt, by connoisseurs of music, in Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, the minuets by Haydn and Mozart, the "Trout-Quintett" by Schubert, and in the gay music of Lanner and Strauß. By creating the Vienna waltz of particular charm and rhythm, the latter succeeded in conquering the wide world, their works being predominant even today in spite of all development.

Among the artists living in Austria at the time after the classical period, Anton Bruckner showed himself by his work a real son of his native soil. As a seeker of new paths in symphony composition and sacred music, he produced works of singular beauty. His importance for Austria's musical life has been only recently fully appreciated and he is now considered equal to the great Austrian classical masters.

One of Bruckner's contemporaries, Johannes Brahms, who came from Hamburg, and who was never able to deny his North-German birth, wrote his most important music works in Vienna. This city was the start of his triumphant career all over the world.

Another modern composer of world-wide fame that Vienna can be proud of, is Gustav Mahler, who, as a famous and ideal conductor and director at the Vienna Opera House, succeeded in universally popularising Wagner. As a composer he is responsible for a large number of symphonies.

A great artist who lived in Vienna was Hugo Wolf. As a worthy successor of Schubert he brought about a revival of Austrian song. From Vienna, the fame of this prominent musician, who died early, spread over the whole globe.

At present Vienna is not without creative musicians living and working here, or at least regarding this city as the birth place of their art. The names of Wilhelm Kienzl, Franz Schmidt, Joseph Marx, Julius Bittner, Franz Schrecker, Arnold Schoenberg, and Erich Wolfgang Korngold, are well-known throughout the world.

It should be emphasized that, although many of them have struck out an entirely new path in music, they were never able to hide their origin, the traditions of Vienna music in some way being noticeable in their work. Only recently, Richard Strauß, most famous of all living German composers, has settled down in Vienna, thus giving evidence of the appeal this city of music makes to even the eminent foreign artist.

But it has not been the great genius of creative composers alone which has spread the fame of Austria and Vienna as a centre of music all over the world. There is, in addition, a great number of competent conductors, instrumental artists, and singers, who have received instruction here in excellent special schools (of which the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art in Vienna and the "Mozarteum" at Salzburg are best known). They have made their first start and achieved perfection in Vienna, the "City of Art".

Viennese dance-music has, together with the Viennese operetta, of which it constitutes an esssential part, contributed much towards the fame of Vienna in all civilized countries. Viennese operetta-music, as composed by Millöcker, Johann Strauß ("Die Fledermaus"), and Suppé, and by more modern artists, as Leo Fall, Franz Lehar, Oskar Strauß, Edmund Eysler, and other young and talented musicians, is recognised everywhere and appreciated by audiences in Europe as well as, say, in South-America and Japan.

The variety of Austrian and Viennese musical life is manifested in many ways. Vienna, for instance, can boast of a great number of orchestral societies and associations engaged in the promotion of music. As early as in 1912, the famous "Society of Friends of Music" was founded, which arranges every year a series of first-rate concerts providing orchestral and oratorio-music. Besides, that society owns collections comprising priceless music MSS. and prints, old instruments and relics of great Viennese musicians. A few years before the war, the "Concert-Hall Society" was inaugurated and has since been active arranging concerts in its three halls. The "Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra", constituting a society of members of the Opera-House-Orchestra, has a reputation reaching far beyond the borders of the country. The "Vienna Concert Society" and the "Vienna Symphony Orchestra" endeavour by a series of cyclic performances, to satisfy the demand for good music of the great masses of the population. Choral societies, like the "Vienna Choral Society", the "Choral Academy", "Men's Choral Society", the "Vienna Schubert Society", the "Teachers' a-capella-Choir" and a number of similar associations give evidence of the enthusiasm shown by the Viennese in all matters of music.

In addition to the concert life mentioned above, the cultivation of chamber music is a feature of refined society life in Vienna, the achievements of amateurs in that field being very remarkable indeed. Community singing, too, is in recent times being strongly promoted. In Vienna as well as in other towns, societies for community singing have been formed. The "Volksliedunternehmen" (Institution for Folk Songs), supported by the state has not only provided suggestions for scientific utilisation of the artistic value latent in that field, but endeavours to foster the cultivation of old popular music by arranging new editions.

At all times, the church has emphasized the importance of good music during religious service. To-day, the performances of sacred music in Vienna and in the whole of Austria (especially at Salzburg) are of a high standard. Owing to their artistic quality, the productions in the "Imperial Chapel" in Vienna now conducted by the former director of the Opera-House, Franz Schalk, enjoy an immense popularity. The Viennese boys-choir, most famous instrumentalists, members of the Opera-House-Orchestra, and prominent soloists, take part in these performances.

Recently, the Festivals at Salzburg have contributed much towards the popularity of Austrian music. These festivals include

not only dramatic performances and productions of operas, but also instrumental concerts, serenades, and musical productions in the Cathedral of Salzburg, and have risen into high repute. Numerous foreigners visit Salzburg in summer to enjoy some of the jewels of Austrian music rendered in the most perfect way possible.

By its musical activity, the Austrian Republic and its capital Vienna continue to prove the value of their mission as international centres of culture and civilisation.

THE AUSTRIAN FEDERAL THEATRES.

There are probably few theatres in the world which have given rise to a greater amount of literature than the former Court-Theatres and present Federal Theatres of Vienna. The following statement contains extracts from a mass of historic records which are necessary for a true understanding of the great traditions of these two theatres. All real art and true culture are the result of a great past and cannot be fully understood without some knowledge of history.

The origin of the present Burgtheater (Play-house) can be traced back to the reign of the Emperor Joseph II., who, on March 23, 1776, decreed that the theatre near the "Burg" (Imperial castle) should henceforth be considered the "Deutsches Nationaltheater" (German National-Theatre). The opening date, April 8, 1776, marked a new era of drama.

This Imperial decree established a close connection between one of the greatest European Courts and the National-Theatre; in addition it inaugurated a new and rapidly expanding artistic development. The new theatre was much more important than the average court enterprise. He who studies the keen and active interest the imperial founder took in the affairs of the National-Theatre, will be puzzled how this ever-busy monarch found time to act as a veritable manager of the theatre and even in war-time busied himself with the great and little troubles of this institution. As a result of these efforts the National-Theatre succeeded in checking the demoralisation then prevailing in the German theatres and in making them adapt themselves to the taste of the most cultivated sections of society.

During the preparatory work for the Vienna Congress (1814), particular attention was paid to the Court-Theatres, with a view of making them a worthy stage for German drama before the assembly of Europe's representatives. At that period Josef Schreyvogel was

appointed artistic manager of the National-Theatre. Schreyvogel's 18 year's work, besides leaving an abundant artistic "crop", was the starting point of the uninterrupted upward movement of the National-Theatre. He was succeeded by Ludwig Deinhardstein and Franz Holbein.

The outbreak of the revolution in March 1848 forced the National-Theatre to close temporarily its doors. When it was re-opened in April the name was changed into "Hof- und Nationaltheater" (Court- and National-Theatre). Its new director, Heinrich Laube, succeeded in raising the play-house to a high level of artistic achievement. Laube's primary efforts aimed at having the German classic authors, above all Schiller, duly included in the repertory. Special attention was devoted to the plays of William Shakespeare and during the first five years of Laube's directorship, no less than twelve plays of this greatest dramatist of all times were produced. Among the French authors the names and plays of Scribe, Sardou and Dumas père are frequently to be found in the repertories of that period. Laube's successor, Franz Dingelstedt, shared the former's predilection for the British dramatist. Dingelstedt's scenic art rose to a triumph in 1875, when he brought out a complete cycle of Shakespeare's dramas; this was the first complete performance of its kind on a German stage, where all the scenery was constructed on genuine historic models.

A festive week was arranged by the play-house in February 1876 to celebrate its first centenary since its foundation as an Imperial theatre. That week no doubt marked the zenith of the old play-house, and a brilliant series of the greatest plays of the world's literature was performed by the greatest actors living.

The two successors of Dingelstedt, still working in the old play-house, were Alfred Wildbrandt and Adolf Sonnenthal, the greatest actor of the German stage. On the 14th October 1888, under Sonnenthal's directorship, the new building of the National-Theatre was opened. The building is situated on the Ring des 12. November (Avenue of the 12th November), which was known as the Franzensring until November 1918. It was at Dingelstedt's request that the Emperor Francis Joseph I. decided in 1870 to place a new building at the disposal of the Court-Theatre.

The gorgeous palace was constructed under the supervision of Hasenauer, a court-architect, and proved a magnificent frame for the artistic decoration of the interior which was carried out by the most renowned sculptors and painters of Austria of that period, including

such brilliant names as Tilgner, Benk, Weyr, Charlemont, Matsch, Klimt. and Eisenmenger.

We now come to the history of the last forty years. Until the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 the high traditions of the Court-Theatre were maintained under the directorships of Förster, Burghardt, Schlenther, Berger, and Hugo Thimig. The history of the war and post-war period will be told later.

The origin of the Court-Opera may be traced back to the year 1640, when the first musical plays were performed in the dancing hall of the Imperial Castle. The connection of the Court with the opera-house was even closer than that with the play-house; the celebration of weddings in the imperial family—as for instance the wedding of the Emperor Leopold I. with Princess Margaret of Spain in 1666—were accompanied by magnificient operatic performances. In 1708 the Josephinian Theatre was opened and served as an opera-house until 1744. There were, in addition, open-air operatic performances in the so-called "Favorita". The names of three prominent composers at the Vienna Opera of that period should be recorded here: Joseph Fuchs, Anton Caldara, and Franz Conpti, who, assisted by Zeno and Pariati, two court-poets, produced immortal works.

The following is a quotation from "The Letters and Works" of Lady Mary Wortley Montague (London, Henry G. Bohn, MDCCCLXI). The illustrious traveller and writer, who accompanied her husband on his embassy to Constantinople, wrote a letter about her stay in Vienna, dated Sept. 14th, 1716. Lady Mary was

> "at the opera, which was performed in the garden of the Favorita; and I was so much pleased with it, that I have not yet repented my seeing it. Nothing of the kind was ever more magnificent; and I can easily believe what I am told that the decorations and habits cost the emperor thirty thousand pounds sterling. The stage was built over a very large canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts, discovering the water, on which there immediately came, from different parts, two fleets of a little gilded vessels, that gave the representation of a naval fight. It is not easy to imagine the beauty of this scene, which I took particular notice of. But all the rest were perfectly fine in their kind. The story of the opera is the Enchantments of Alcina, which gives opportunity for a great variety of machines, and changes of the scene, which are performed with a surprising swiftness. The theatre is so large, that it is hard to carry the eye to the end of it; and the habits in the utmost magnificence, to the number of one hundred and eight."

The Court itself joined in the performance of the so-called "Cavalier" operas; the actors were members of the aristocracy, both the ballet and orchestra were recruited in the same way; archduchesses assisted as dancers.

In the middle of the eighteenth century both the Court-opera and the Court-Play-house were housed in the same theatre near the Imperial Castle. The old Court-Theatre was the cradle of the famous Viennese theatrical music. To review the detailed history of the Court-Opera would go beyond the scope of this survey. The ups and downs ever and anon led to new triumphs and successes. A feature of the Court-Opera was its continuous struggle for the intellectual interpretation of the great works of international repute. This struggle dates back to the Italian "opera buffa" of Goldoni's era in the eighteenth century and later the efforts concentrated on the works of Gluck, Mozart, Beethoven, Meyerbeer aud Richard Wagner.

In 1810 the Court-Opera was transferred to the Kärntnertor Theatre where it remained until the 25th May 1869, when the present Opera House was opened. Without fear of exaggeration one may state that the "Staatsoper" building (as the Court-Opera is called now) is probably the most ideal opera-house in the world. The two architects selected for the construction of the new opera-house, were Sicchard von Sicchartsburg and Eduard van der Null; the marvellous building they designed is indeed an architectural masterpiece, which—though at first exposed to adverse criticism—now evokes ever-increasing admiration from all quarters.

It is impossible to quote here the names of all the many artists who co-operated in the decoration of the interior of this finely proportioned building. There are many paintings in fresco by Moritz von Schwind, Karl Rahl, Eduard von Engerth, Karl Madjeras, Karl Swoboda and Albert Zimmermann; there are statues by Hähnel, high-reliefs by Preleuthner, and marble medallions by Josef Cäsar and Radnitzky. The new opera-house is a temple of art and a historic museum of the first rank.

Franz Dingelstedt acted as the first director in the opera-house. His name is connected with the first performance of Richard Wagner's "Meistersinger" (The Master-singers) on February 27, 1870. Johann Herbeck, who was the conductor at the first night performance of this famous opera, afterwards succeeded Dingelstedt in the directorship. Two lasting records of Herbeck's work are the first performance of Verdi's "Aida" and Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba". Under Jauner's directorship Wagner's Ring of the Nibelungs was

first brought out in 1875; Jauner, in addition, succeeded in engaging Hans Richter, one of the most prominent conductors the musical world has ever produced. Jauner's successor, Wilhelm Jahn, held the directorship for seventeen years. A few of the many first night performances of that period may be recorded here: "Werther", "Manon", "Cavalleria rusticana", "Bajazzo", Verdi's "Othello", Kienzl's "Evangelimann". Jahn was succeeded by Gustav Mahler; his directorship inaugurated an unsurpassed era of distinction in the history of the Court-Opera. Mahler's ardent enthusiasm coupled with a powerful will and untiring energy inspired the ensemble to a perfection hardly attained by any other theatre. Mahler's merit was the improvement of the repertory in every respect; he realised Wagner's idea of the "Gesamtkunstwerk" (United Arts). He did not, however, overlook the more modern operas; among the works he brought out were "Hoffmann's Erzählungen" (Hoffmann's tales), "Beltane fire", "Dalibor", "Jolanthe", "Bohême", "Rose of Love's garden", "Butterfly", "Corregidor" and many others.

All these works are now included permanently in the opera repertory. Mahler's directorship ended in 1907; his successors were Felix Weingartner and Hans Gregor.

The Great War seriously interfered with the artistic life of the two imperial theatres. Their primary efforts were concentrated on the preservation of their artistic heritage, though the struggle for their very existence as theatres was equally severe. The war indeed cut the bonds which had connected the two court-theatres with the literary and musical world. When the war was over in 1918, the political collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire menaced the very life of the two theatres, which hitherto had been most liberally and generously endowed with the necessary funds by one of the richest European courts. Now the small and impoverished Austrian Republic was called upon to run the former court-theatres. In the first post-war years, when the Republic had to face distress and starvation, the abolition of those historic playhouses was sometimes suggested. The Republic, however, decided to shoulder the financial burden resulting from the conversion of the old court-theatres into Federal theatres. The underlying causes of this decision were the deep-rooted affection of every Austrian for these theatres and the feeling of responsibility towards the past, the present and the future for the maintenance of the great artistic heritage associated with these two theatres.

The Burgtheater was even able to acquire the Akademietheater

(Academy-Theatre), which had been used before only as an experimental stage for students of the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art. Plays requiring a certain intimacy and a close contact with the audience are performed there daily by members of the Burgtheater.

There were somewhat frequent changes in the directorship of the Burgtheater (Federal Play-House) during the first post-war period. Hugo Thimig was succeeded by the actor, Albert Heine, then Anton Wildgans, the poet, followed; his successor was Paulsen; for the past five years Franz Herterich has been entrusted with the management of the institution.

After Gregors resignation, the directorial management of the Staatsoper (State Opera House) was divided between Richard Strauss and Franz Schalk; then the latter acted as the only director of the opera house until the 31st August 1929. He was succeeded by Clemens Krauss, who is at present at the head of that theatre.

There is no doubt, that it is chiefly due both to the untiring endeavours of these artists and their belief in the mission of these centres of art, that the federal theatres were enabled to maintain their long-established artistic level not only among the German theatres but in competition with theatres all over the world.

The reputation enjoyed by these two theatres is due to the careful cultivation of the tradition inherited from the past. What Felix Salten, an Austrian author, describes as a feature of the Burgtheatre is applicable to both theatres: "New ideas enter the Theatre and, after having passed through the filter of tradition, become accepted; what formerly was described as unexampled and revolutionary calmly turns out to be a matter of course".

Tradition, indeed, never acted or acts as an obstacle to new ideas. Both theatres endeavour not to let the musical, dramatic, or literary work of international standing drift, whereas the practice of stooping to the sensations of the day was, and always will be, declined by the managers. The repertory of both stages is open to the works of the masters of all civilised nations, it comprises long-established standard works as well as the achievements of modern authors.

The efforts to enjoy to the full the intellectual achievements of other nations are probably best to be seen in the fact that for exemple during the season 1929/30 both in the Burgtheater and in the Akademietheater as well as in the Schönbrunner Schlosstheater 245 evenings were devoted to the performance of works by foreign authors. Among these were 6 plays by English authors with a total of 73 performances.

Of these 21 were devoted to William Somerset Maugham and 37 to Eward Childs Carpenter.

During the same season the Staatsoper produced on 169 evenings works by foreign composers, while in the Redoutensaal and in the Schönbrunner Schlosstheater works by foreign composers were produced on 20 evenings.

Also in 1929/30 numerous invitations for foreign tours have been issued to the Federal Theatres and artists belonging to these institutions, which were accepted as far as possible. The number of prominent Austrian artists who have appeared in Covent-Garden in London shows once more the reputation the Austrian Federal Theatres enjoy abroad.

As much as these tours abroad are to be welcomed from the point of view of spreading the name of Austrian art in general, and especially the reputation of the Austrian Federal Theatres, it must be emphazised that the exceptional merit of the two famous theatrical institutes can only be properly rated at home as their advantage lies in the cultivation of high rate general performances only possible on the home stage.

Foreigners, who visit Austria with a view of attending productions of both theatres in their own peculiar surroundings, will certainly not be disappointed in their expectations. Many demonstrations of unrestricted admiration from abroad prove that the Federal Theatres, which were preserved by Austria with heavy sacrifices in a difficult time, have lost nothing of their old splendour and fame.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, all power in old Austria was vested in the crown, nobility and clergy, which maintained civilisation while protecting and promoting art and science. It was rather late in history that the upper middle classes were in a position to make their influence felt on artistic life. Beginning with the time previous to the revolution of March 1848, they were at last able to enrich, by their great artistic taste, public collections in many ways.

As early as at the end of the middle ages, certain members of the Hapsburg dynasty were engaged in collecting emblems, jewellery, souvenirs, and documents. Their endeavours to increase their house treasures were, in the beginning, mainly to be attributed to personal

ambition. Gradually, owing to the artistic taste and industry in collecting shown by several Hapsburgs, special treasure rooms called "Art and Miracle Chambers", constituting the nucleus of the Imperial Museums and Collections to-day owned by the state, were established.

Jewels and other objects of value, coins and antiquities, were, for instance, already collected by Maximilian I., and Ferdinand I., while the Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol started to organise the famous Ambras-Collection (named after a castle in Tyrol), by amalgamating his own large collections of arms, portraits of princes, and books, in unity with numerous objects of art handed over to him by his ancestors.

To the younger brother of Ferdinand III., the Archduke Leopold William, Austria owes the bulk of the pictures now on show in the picture galleries of the Art History Museum. During his activity as governor of the Netherlands, this great lover of art succeeded, with the assistance of the famous painter, Teniers the younger, who acted as director of his gallery, in acquiring a considerable number of pictures, drawings and sculptures by Italian, German, and Dutch artists. At a later period, the first Imperial Picture Gallery, which is even to-day one of most important and beautiful collections of the world, was arranged, in the so-called "Stallburg" in Vienna, by the emperor Charles VI. Afterwards the pictures were removed to the Upper Belvedere, and found, in 1888, a permanent home in the Art History Museum.

In addition to that gallery containing many masterpieces by Italian, Dutch and Flemish as well as German painters (Dürer, Cranach, Holbein), the Art Industry Museum includes a plastic art and art-industry collection unequalled in Europe. Excellent specimens of the Renaissance and Baroque style, magnificent objects of the goldsmith's art, a singular variety of vessels made of rock-crystals and smoke-quartz, marvellous bronzes, ivory articles, and a lot of other treasures of art are here on view. Besides, there are to be found here collections of Egyptian antiquities, Greek and Roman antique works, together with gold-objects of the time of the migration of peoples, and a conspicuous collection of gems and cameos. Special sections of this museum include a collection of arms, equalled only by that of Madrid, and one of the most ancient numismatic collections, comprising about 300.000 coins and medals from ancient to quite modern times, as well as gold coinage of all kinds. A collection containing about 900 pieces of hangings and tapestry (gobelins),

the Ecclesiatical Treasure-House with parchments and relics, the Secular Treasure House, with emblems of the former Austrian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, and the Treasury of the Order of the Golden Fleece, are in close connection with the museum. Another feature is a collection of historical carriages at Schönbrunn, containing gorgeous court-carriages and horse harnesses of great value, which provides interesting information on the development of vehicles. The collections in the Art History Museum have recently experienced a valuable addition in the form of that part of the world-famous collection of the late Albert Figdor which was acquired by the State and which are on exhibition in the Neue Burg. Here are to be seen valuable pictures and sculptures as well as historical interesting products of art industry which allow the development of various objects in daily use to be seen; further there is a series of works by Austrian artists together with objects which are of importance for the art history of Vienna.

The "Albertina", a collection of drawings and graphic works of all kinds which was started by the Duke Albert of Sachsen-Teschen, son-in-law of the emperess Maria Theresa, is now known to be one of the world's most famous institutions of its kind. As regards size and the quality of its works of art, it holds by far the first rank among similar collections in Europe. It is not at all easy to imagine the marvellous abundance of the Albertina in drawings and graphic works by artists of all nations, schools and times.

In 1920, a collection of engravings initiated by the Prince Eugene was added to the Albertina.

Another state-museum devoted to the fine arts is the "Austrian Gallery", consisting of three independant museums in the Upper and Lower Belvedere. That gallery serves to illustrate the development of Austrian art from the Baroque style (Baroque Museum), over the nineteenth century (Gallery of the Nineteenth Century), to modern and the very latest works of art, at the same time giving, by choice samples, evidence of the growth of art in other countries, particularly in Germany and France.

The Academy of Arts in Vienna, too, owns a special collection of exquisite pictures, together with drawings and engravings worth seeing, and a remarkable collection of plaster casts (including the unique model of the Palace of Diocletian by Niemann).

The origin of the natural history collections is due to the activity of Franz of Lorraine, husband of the empress Maria Theresa, as well as to the scientific interests of some Hapsburgs in a later period.

As early as in the beginning of the nineteenth century, a combined collection of natural, physical and astronomical objects had been arranged. Owing to the great advance in science during the nineteenth century, the individual sections of that collections were separated altogether, while new collections of natural science (comprising botanical and ethnographic objects) were formed with a view of including the big results of great voyages of research. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Natural History Museum was built. In its rooms, the separate collections were at last united again and have been rearranged according to scientific principles.

The Natural History Museum of to-day comprises an abundana of zoological, botanical (with the inclusion of the famous Vienna Herbarium), mineralogical and geological collections, and valuable prehistoric objects not only on view for the public, but of great service to science and research-work.

Quite recently, a separate museum of ethnology has been founded, which, with the ethnological collections of the Natural History Museum as a nucleus, promises to become one of the most important collections of that kind.

The Austrian Museum of Art and Industry affords a survey of all fields of art industry and can boast of a collection of white lace and of textile fabrics famous all over the world.

The Court Plate and Silver Room in the Hofburg containing a variety of objects of art, and the Federal Store House of Furniture, with exquisite furniture of various styles, both constitute a supplement to the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry.

In addition, Vienna can take pride in the Technical Museum of Industry and Trade organised on most modern principles, which was founded in 1908 by the combined efforts of far-sighted men of industry and trade. This educational museum, resembling in its organisation the big German Museum at Munich, is evidence of Austria's achievements in technical science. Its aim is to promote industry and trade by demonstrating the progress of technique, and by following up any advance in science.

The Technological Museum in Vienna is subservient to industrial ends only.

The Arms Museum located in the Arsenal is meant to uphold the great traditions of the Austrian army. By a vast variety of military objects, the history and development of the Austrian army is brought home to the visitor. Souvenirs of the most prominent Austrian commanders, and objects recalling the memory of the wars against

the Turks and the World War, are an outstanding feature. It is to be regretted, however, that it has not been possible yet to arrange and exhibit, as a whole, the collections out of that last glorious period of the old Austrian army.

A number of smaller regimental museums, the most copious of which is that of the famous Vienna regiment Hoch and Deutschmeister Nr. 4, serve as a supplement.

In addition to the museums managed by the state, there are quite number of other museums, galleries, and collections open to the public, which are maintained by various persons and bodies.

In Vienna, the collections of the City of Vienna, comprising a total of seven different collections, are of special importance.

The History Museum provides most valuable information concerning the architectural, political and cultural development of Vienna.

Another municipal museum to be mentioned is the Social and Economic Museum, which makes use of the latest results of social, economic, and statistical research, with a view to acquainting the public at large with these somewhat difficult matters.

An institution founded recently by the City of Vienna is the Watch and Clock Museum offering an instructive survey of the development and history of watches.

In the Provincial Collections of Lower Austria, lodged in Vienna and arranged in accordance with the most modern principles of ethnology, a variety of valuable objects is on view.

An important museum outside of Vienna is the Ferdinandeum at Innsbruck. It includes a remarkable collection of pictures and ample collections of natural history, giving full information on the topography and development of Tyrol. Recently, the Popular Art Museum of Tyrol, with rich collections giving evidence of the development of art industry in Tyrol, has been formed. It is hoped to make that institution a centre of ethnological research.

At Graz, the Archduke Johann, brother to the Emperor Franz I., developed a most useful activity. In his memory, the provincial museum of Styria founded in 1811, has been called Joanneum. It can boast of a copious provincial library and large picture gallery, together with remarkable collections of natural and cultural history, and art industry, collections of prehistoric objects, coins and antiquities.

The other federal countries, too, can take pride in their collections. Upper Austria, Carinthia and Vorarlberg all own special provincial museums informing visitors on all topics of history and ethnology concerning the individual countries.

At Salzburg (town), since 1834 large art history, topography and natural science collections have been united in the Museum Carolino Augusteum. After the war, the Residence Gallery, a pictorial collection, and an up to date Natural Science Museum have been established there.

In Eisenstadt, the capital of the Burgenland recently ceded to Austria, a provincial museum has also been founded.

In the Ethnology Museum in Vienna, the way of living, the manners and customs of the nations once living in Austro-Hungary, as well as their popular art and home industry, is illustrated. A series of local museums further, in a similar way, the protection of regional customs and peculiarities.

A singular position is held by the Museum Carnuntinum erected at Deutsch-Altenburg, where a variety of excavations made in that place of Roman culture and civilisation, is to be seen.

A certain number of Austrian palaces, castles and manors, are also of a museum-like character. For instance, the show apartments of the Hofburg and Schönbrunn are to-day accessible to the public. The premises of the Imperial Residence at Salzburg are to some extent used for a picture-exhibition, so are the magnificent rooms of the Upper Belvedere. In a similar way, the Palace at Innsbruck and the Citadel Hohensalzburg are frequently visited by foreigners who admire the exquisite interiors. All these rooms are of priceless value because of their artistic character and even more for the historical traditions attached to them.

The nobility, which had its full share in the development of Austrian culture, has greatly contributed to the fame of Austrian art by arranging large collections in their palaces and manors. All private collections, some of which are of world-wide fame, are surpassed however by the picture gallery of Prince Liechtenstein, founded as early as in the eighteenth century. Situated in a beautiful garden-palace of its own, it includes masterpieces of Italian, Dutch and Flemish painters, and valuable works of more modern Austrian and German artists. There are only two private collections (Borghese in Rome and the Wallace Collection at London) that can compare with this splendid gallery.

Additional proof of the artistic taste shown by the Austrian aristocracy are the galleries of the families Czernin, Harrach, and Schonborn in Vienna, including also pictures of the old masters. More recently, the former Count Lanckoroncki has succeeded in turning his Vienna palace into an art museum.

The influence of the Austrian monasteries and convents on the

development of national art is hardly to be overestimated. Even to-day, numerous monasteries and abbeys spread over all provinces of Austria, are eloquent proof of the fact, that art and science have found a home there throughout the ages. A visitor to Austrian monasteries like the "Scotch Monastery" in Vienna, the monasteries at Klosterneuburg and Nonnberg, the abbeys at Melk, St. Florian, Zwettl, and Göttweig is surprised at the great quantity of valuable pictures, sculpture, furniture, and tapestries to be found there.

In recent times, the church aims at the establishment of so-called diocesan museums at the episcopal sees, which are engaged in collecting old works of art in churches and aim at rousing a taste for sacred-art in the population.

As evidence of the influence exercised by the middle classes in all matters of art it should be remembered, that the Ferdinandeum at Innsbruck and the Joanneum at Graz owe a great deal to private initiative, donations and legacies of members of the middle classes. In Vienna, a number of well-to-do families of the upper middle classes, like the late manufacturer Lobmeyer, were able to organise private picture galleries and to enrich public collections by donations and loans. It is indeed to be deplored, that the museum-like studios of the painters Makart and Amerling have disappeared now. Even to-day, however, a few large private collections in different fields of art (Auspitz, Eysler, Heymann, Rothschild), are in existence.

LIBRARIES.

To deal with the history of Austria's libraries is to give a short survey of the development of libraries in general. The establishment of convent libraries in the beginning, was followed by the foundation of university and town libraries, until, as late as in the nineteenth century, provincial, official, and, at last, public libraries were being organised, while, naturally, private libraries had been in existence all the time.

Convent libraries, the earliest and original forms of book collections, have always been of special importance in Austria. About ninety convent libraries, often including precious and even singular collections of manuscripts, incunabula, and other prints, are to be found to-day on the territory of the ancient "Ostmark" (Eastern Marches). They are owned by about eighteen religious fraternities, the Benedictines, Cistercians, and Augustine friars being the most prominent among them. The monasteries of St. Peter

in Salzburg (founded in the seventh century), Kremsmünster, and St. Florian (both founded in 777), Admont, and Göttweig (both built in the eleventh century), are notable as centres of medieval intellectual life and inseparably connected with the first elements of native culture and civilisation. During the twelfth century, Heiligenkreuz, Klosterneuburg, Rain, Vorau, and the "Scotch Convent" in Vienna, were founded. In the sixteenth and even more in the eighteenth century, the number of convents, which had been steadily increasing before, showed a decline mainly due to the abolishment of more than hundred of them by the emperor Joseph II. In most of these cases, the libraries of the abolished convents were taken over by the central libraries of the provinces.

In this connection, some other ecclesiastical libraries might well be mentioned here. There is a big Armenian library belonging to the Mechitharian congregation in Vienna, while the mission house St. Gabriel, near Mödling, also owns a large collection of ethnographic and anthropological literature. The Stella Matutina at Feldkirch (Vorarlberg) comprises a comprehensive literary collection on natural science and theology. The copious library of the Vienna Jewish Congregation is also subservient to religious and cultural ends.

From convents and their schools we can now directly proceed to universities. In the beginning, only several faculty and many so-called Bursen (i. e. students' hall) libraries were available at the Vienna "Alma Mater", known to be one of the world's oldest universities. In 1545, however, it proved at last possible to organise, by amalgamating those and other libraries, the First Austrian University Library, the collections of which were, owing to lack of space, in 1756 united with the Imperial Library.

The First Vienna City Library, founded as early as in 1466, was, in 1780, amalgamated with the Imperial Library, but has been newly established since 1858.

Earlier than in other countries, an Imperial Library of outstanding importance was organised in Vienna. The library of the Hapsburgs, who were at the same time emperors of Germany, was in the middle of the sixteenth century already in existence and did not only prove a valuable addition to the number of convent libraries and to the collections of the University and City of Vienna, but developed, in a short time, into the largest library of the old and new Austria. The Vienna Imperial Library (since 1920 called National Library), was formally owned by the Hapsburg dynasty and opened to the public more than two hundred years ago.

During the eighteenth century, as the power of the state became stronger, a number of public libraries maintained by the state was established. Between 1745 and 1776, the University libraries at Innsbruck and Graz, as well as the "Lyceum" libraries (now "Studienbibliotheken") at Linz and Klagenfurt were organised by the empress Maria Theresa, mainly out of the collections of abolished Jesuit convents. In 1777, the University library in Vienna was newly established. The libraries mentioned above, to which, in 1822, the University Library of Salzburg was added, were, in 1807 and 1815, endowed with the privilege of being supplied with presentation copies by the provinces.

In Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz, there are provincial libraries which were founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century and are now managed by the provincial authorities.

In addition, Austria owns two technical libraries (Vienna and Graz), and libraries for agriculture (Vienna), mining (Leoben), creative art, international trade, and music (all of them in Vienna), making up a total of ten University and College Libraries.

The Academy of Science, too, can boast of a library worthy of the world-wide fame of this institution. Besides, there are nearly forty libraries of numerous learned societies, more than two hundred owned by different scientific institutions, and more than forty belonging to archives and museums. Of these, the library of the "Society of Friends of Music" including a vast collection of music autographs, the book collections of the Austrian Museum, the Art History, and Natural Science Museum, the Ethnology Museum, and the Federal Geological Institution, are most conspicuous.

In addition, there is a variety of libraries owned by local authorities, and by the chambers of trade, commerce, and labour.

Some industrial concerns can also boast of large libraries, while the Bibliotheca Theresiana, the library of the Consular Academy, and the Central Educational Library, are prominent in the field of educational and school libraries. The development of popular and children's libraries, many of which were organised by Herr E. Reyer living in Vienna, is mainly due to the activity of various associations associated with popular education. Special libraries are provided for the benefit of the blind, deaf and dumb, etc.

Last but not least, the private libraries are to be mentioned, the older ones have, to the greatest extent, been absorbed by the Imperial Library. Of modern libraries, owned by the nobility, the best known are the Property-Intrust Library of Prince Liechtenstein, the book collections of Harrach, Lanckoroński, and Seilern;

the Sinology Library of Rosthorn, the Portheimian Library in Vienna, the collections of Wilczek in the castles of Kreuzenstein and Seebarn, the library of the Prince of Parma at Schwarzau, the Royal Cumberland Library in Gmunden, the collections of Prince Reuss at Ernstbrunn, and of Thurn-Taxis at Innsbruck.

These rich collections give evidence of the value of books for the high standard of civilisation and are inseparably linked with the culture and economic life of Austria. Austria of to-day has been able to retain about two-thirds of the libraries existing in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. In Austria, there are now about ten millions of volumes in existence, more than seven millions of which are to be found in Vienna; in addition 28.000 incunabula, 240.000 manuscripts and autographs, 84.000 papyri, 550.000 prints, and 400.000 maps are stored in Austria. Vienna has two libraries with more than a million of volumes each and her high standard of civilisation, her geographical position, historical development are clearly reflected in her libraries.

THE PRESS.

The Press in Austria has always been an object of special attention and study, partly on account of the manner and technique of the production of Austrian newspapers, and partly on account of the personality of the Austrian journalists. After the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy a bad time for the Austrian Press and especially the Viennese newspapers, even the end of Vienna as an international Press centre was prophesied. This has turned out not to be the case, on the contrary, the newspaper industry, after having overcome the difficulties of the first years following the Armistice, not only held its ground, but by internal and external reforms was even able to extend in some cases its field of action.

In view of the fact that Austria has 6·5 million inhabitants, the comparatively small number of daily papers is remarkable at the first glance, even when the fact is not lost sight of that Vienna and its surroundings include almost one-third of the whole population of the Republic. The comparatively small number of newspapers in Austria can, however, be explained on historical grounds, and may be the result of the peculiar conditions governing the distribution of population of the country. Apart from the capital, Austria possesses only two towns with a population exceeding 100.000, 8 towns with a population ranking between 20.000 and 60.000,

13 places between 10.000 and 20.000, and 43 places between 5000 and 10.000. The number of the larger towns in Austria can, therefore, not be compared with those of Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands, or even with any part of Germany with a similar area and population.

According to the figures available, some 1800 periodicals are published in Austria of which in 1930 some 1400 were legally registered in Vienna, a number of these being printed in English.

At the beginning of 1931 there were 25 daily papers published in Vienna of which 2 appeared 12 times a week. In the Federal Countries some 400 periodicals are published. 5 daily papers appear now in Graz, 2 of which 12 times a week, 3 in Klagenfurt, 3 in Salzburg, 4 in Innsbruck, 3 in Bregenz, 4 in Linz, 1 in Steyr, and 1 in Gmunden, making a total of 24. There are, therefore, 49 political dailies, published to-day in Austria.

The circulation of the Austrian Press in general is relatively low in comparison with that of the World Press, but certain Viennese papers have a fairly large circulation. It may however, be mentioned that the street sale of papers, which of course, has a great effect on the net sale, has never flourished in Austria. The Austrian Press regulations of 1922, allow the sale of newspapers in the streets. As a fact, however, street news-vending actually had taken place since 1918. The small result of street sales is probably due, in the first place, to the fact that the Austrian newspaper reader has rather personal links with his newspaper, and in the second place, it is to be attributed to the hindrance the Viennese cafés present to large street circulations. By spending just a few coppers in a café the Viennese can read there not only all the local daily newspapers but also the illustrated inland journals and the most important foreign papers. While abroad, people buy any paper without becoming a regular subscriber to any particular one, the Austrian mostly subscribes to a certain paper for himself and his family, while he reads any other paper he wishes for at his café.

The contents and the journalistic "make-up" of the Austrian Press as a rule reflect the political, economical and social conditions of the country. As a result of decades of journalistic experience, Austria has adapted herself with a remarkable skill to the changed post-war conditions and the new republican institutions. Owing to the construction of the Austrian political-party system, the language is often very aggressive and sometimes conspicuous for its keen argu-

ments. All in all, it may be rightly stated that the Austrian Press is to be regarded, from an economic point of view, as an important factor in Austria's public life, which should be very highly appreciated, as the Press in Austria, perhaps more than in any other country, has suffered tremendously by the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

A few words should be added as to the official aspect of the Austrian Press.

The agenda of the Bundespressedienst (Federal Press Department), a department of the Federal Chancellery, comprise all the affairs connected with the home and foreign Press. Press Counsellors are attached to the Austrian Legations in Berlin, Paris, Rome and Budapest.

The Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle (Official News Agency) is a federal institution created for the purpose of collecting and distributing telegraphic and telephone news. In addition the Nachrichtenstelle is called upon to supply Austrian and foreign newspapers and agencies with statements issued by the Federal Government, the Federal Ministries, and other central boards of the State. The Agency has its own correspondents in the capitals of the federal countries and in a number of the more important European capitals. The Nachrichtenstelle is a member of the cartel of the official and semi-official news agencies (Reuters Ltd., Wolff, Agence Havas, Agenzia Stefani, etc.); contracts providing for the reciprocal transmission and exchange of news with the allied foreign agencies are in force.

The "Wiener Zeitung" (The Vienna Gazette) founded in 1703 is owned by Government and acts as an official organ of the Government.

ASSOCIATIONS OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Verband der ausländischen Presse" (Association of the Foreign Press), Vienna, IX., Berggasse 11, was formed in 1883 and is the oldest local organisation of foreign correspondents. A second organisation was formed in 1911 under the name "Union der Korrespondenten der auswärtigen Presse in Wien" (Union of Correspondents of the Foreign Press in Vienna), I., Walfischgasse 8. Eligible to membership are journalists who are professional and permanent correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies. An Anglo-American Press Association, Vienna, I., Habsburgergasse 10, formed of correspondents of English and American dailies was founded in 1930 under the protectorate of the British Minister to Austria, Sir Eric Phipps,

and of the United States Minister to Austria, Mr. Gilchrist B. Stockton. The Vienna correspondents of German newspapers have also their own association ("Vereinigung der Berichterstatter der Reichsdeutschen Presse"), I., Johannesgasse 3. Further organisations are the "Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten" (Syndicate of Press Correspondents), Vienna, I., Börseplatz 1, Telegraphen-Zentralstation, Journalistenzimmer, the "Verein Wiener Auslandsberichterstatter" (Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in Vienna), I., Schwangasse 1, the „Verband jüdischer Auslandsberichterstatter" (Association of Jewish Foreign Correspondents), II., Praterstraße 9, and the Correspondents of American Jewish Press in Vienna, IX., Rögergasse 24.

AUSTRIA'S DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Vienna Newspapers.

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Publisher	Editor-in-chief
Vienna.			
Arbeiter-Zeitung	1888	Dr. Adler-Emmerling	Friedrich Austerlitz
Deutschösterreichische Tageszeitung	1890	Vaterländische Verlags-Ges. m. b. H.	Franz Schattenfroh
Das Kleine Blatt	1927	"Vorwärts", Swoboda & Co.	Julius Braunthal
Das Kleine Volksblatt	1929	Albrecht-Dürer-Druckerei Ges. m. b. H.	Hermann Mailler
Illustrierte Kronenzeitung	1900	G. Davis & Co.	Leopold Lipschütz
Neue Freie Presse	1864	Öst. Journal A. G.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt
Neues Wiener Extrablatt	1928	Land-Verlag, Ges. m. b. H.	Dr. Bam
Neues Wiener Journal	1893	Lippowitz & Co.	Jakob Lippowitz

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Publisher	Editor-in-Chief
Neues Wiener Tagblatt	1867	"Steyrermühl"	Dr. Emil Löbl
Die Neue Zeitung	1908	Die Neue Zeitungs-Druckerei G. m. b. H.	Paul Bösbauer
Reichspost	1894	"Herold" Komm.-Ges. auf Aktien	Dr. Friedrich Funder
Die Rote Fahne	1918	J. Koplenig f. d. Komm. P. Oesterr.	Erwin Zucker
Der Wiener Tag	1922	"Der Tag" Verlag A. G.	Maximilian Schreier
Volks-Zeitung	1855	"Steyrermühl"	Karl Klinenberger
Die Welt am Morgen	1927	"Die Welt" G. m. b. H.	Dr. Moriz Zalman
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten	1925	Wiener Neueste Nachrichten Verlags A. G.	—
Wiener Zeitung	1703	The Federal Administration	Rudolf Holzer
Evening Papers.			
Der Abend	1915	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Schriftleiter, Verwaltungsbeamten u. Hilfskräfte des "Abend"	Ernst Colbert
Freiheit	1927	Leo Einöhrl	Leo Einöhrl
Neue Freie Presse Abendblatt	1864	Österr. Journal A. G.	Dr. Ernst Benedikt
Neuigkeits-Weltblatt	1874	August Kirsch	Hans Kerschbaum

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Publisher	Editor-in-Chief
Neues Wiener Abendblatt	1867	"Steyrermühl"	Dr. Emil Löbl
Die Stunde	1923	"Der Tag" Verlag A. G.	Dr. Josef C. Wirth
Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung	1880	Wiener Allgemeine Zeitungs- und Verlags- A. G.	Paul Deutsch und Dr. Eugen Vogl
Wiener Mittagszeitung	1853	Wiener Allgemeine Zeitungs- und Verlags- A. G.	Dr. Eugen Vogl
Monday Papers.			
Der Montag mit dem Sport-Montag	1905	Paul Kolisch	Paul Kolisch
Der Morgen	1910	Maximilian Schreier	Maximilian Schreier
Wiener Montagblatt	1894	Otto Howorka	Otto Howorka
Wiener Montagspost	1927	Ernst Klebinder	Robert Klebinder
Wiener Sonn- und Montagszeitung	1863	Ernst Klebinder	Ernst Klebinder

Newspapers published in the Federal Countries outside Vienna.

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Place	Publisher	Editor-in-Chief
Carinthia.				
Freie Stimmen	1881	Klagenfurt	"Freie Stimmen", Druck und Verlagsges. m. b. H.	Josef Freisinger

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Place	Publisher	Editor-in-Chief
Kärntner Tagblatt	1894	Klagenfurt	St. Josef-Verein	Msgr. Paulitsch
Klagenfurter Zeitung	1777	Klagenfurt	Ferd. Kleinmayr	—
Salzburg.				
Salzburger Chronik	1865	Salzburg	Salzburger Preßverein	Dr. Leonhard Steinwender
Salzburger Volksblatt	1871	Salzburg	R. Kiesel	Rg.-R. Thomas Mayrhofer
Salzburger Wacht	1899	Salzburg	"Graphia"	Robert Arthaber
Styria.				
Arbeiterwille	1890	Graz	"Arbeiterwille" Resel, Muchitsch & Co.	Moritz Robinson
Tagblatt[1]	1891	Graz	Deutsche Vereinsdruckerei A. G. in Graz	Dr. Ferdinand Reiter
Tagespost[2]	1856	Graz	"Leykam" Druckerei und Verlags A. G.	Dr. Zaverski
Grazer Volksblatt[3]	1868	Graz	Universitäts-Buchdruckerei "Styria" in Graz	Dr. Rochus Kohlbach
Kleine Zeitung	1904	Graz	Universitäts-Buchdruckerei "Styria"	Hans Kleindienst

[1] With an evening edition, Abendausgabe.
[2] With an evening edition, Abendblatt.
[3] With an evening edition, 6-Uhr-Blatt.

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Place	Publisher	Editor-in-Chief
Tyrol.				
Innsbrucker Nachrichten[1]	1854	Innsbruck	Wagnersche Universitäts-Buchdruckerei zu Innsbruck	E. Langhans
Tiroler Anzeiger	1908	Innsbruck	Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia A. G.	Dr. Anton Klotz
Volkszeitung	1893	Innsbruck	Innsbrucker Buchdruckerei und Verlagsanstalt	Aug. Wagner
Upper Austria.				
Tagblatt	1897	Linz	"Gutenberg", Weiguny & Co.	Josef Hafner
Tages-Post[2]	1865	Linz	J. Wimmer Kommandit-Ges.	—
Oberösterreichische Tageszeitung	1924	Linz	R. Kiesel	E. G. Eisenprobst
Linzer Volksblatt	1869	Linz	Der kath. Preßverein der Diözese Linz	J. Danzer
Steyrer Tagblatt	1900	Steyr	"Tagblatt"-Druckerei Steyr G. m. b. H.	Josef Hafner
Neueste Post		Gmunden	Preßverein "Konsortium Salzkammergut"	Dr. Franz Thomas

[1] With an evening edition, Neueste Zeitung.
[2] With an evening edition, Abendblatt.

Name of the Newspaper	Founded	Place	Publisher	Editor-in-Chief
Vorarlberg.				
Vorarlberger Landeszeitung	1864	Bregenz	Buchdruckerei Eug. Ruß	Eug. Ruß
Vorarlberger Tagblatt	1918	Bregenz	Vorarlberger Buchdruckerei-Gesellschaft Dornbirn	Dr. H. Nägele Georg Nägele
Vorarlberger Volksblatt	1866	Bregenz	Vorarlberger Preßverein	J. K. Nußbaumer

As mentioned in the above article, a number of periodicals in Vienna are printed in the English language. "The Vienna Herald" is a weekly newspaper dealing principally with Austrian topics. The American Medical Association issues a monthly magazine under the title "Ars Medici". The reports issued by the Austrian National Bank contain also English supplements, reviewing the chief items of the financial and economic situation. Economic reports in English are also published by the large Vienna banks.

AUSTRIA, A COUNTRY FOR TOURISTS.

Situated in the heart of Europe, and of easy access by railroad, motor car and by air, Austria is one of the countries most favoured by tourists, as it offers quite a variety of attractions. The lack of sea-side resorts is made good by a variety of beautiful lakes and all types of scenery of the middle latitudes are represented in the Republic.

Austria is, on the whole, an Alpine country. The landscape includes majestic peaks covered with perpetual snow, marvellous glacier-scenery, wildly fissured rocky mountains, deep mountain-lakes of blue, green, black and silver hue, and mountain-meadows reminiscent of the pictures of a fairy-tale. Plenty of easily accessible spots, affording a wide panorama, vary with large forests, cascades, cataracts, picturesque gorges, valleys and gigantic ice-caves of unique charm, in short, scenery which is to be found nowhere else on the world.

The feeling of the population towards the stranger is exceedingly friendly. Up-to-date hotels equipped with every modern convenience, and comfortable boarding-houses are at the service of the visitor, while more moderate demands are met by neat and cosy inns often built in a typical national style. Moreover, tourists can rely for accomodation on more than 300 excellently managed Alpine shelters in the mountains. The Austrian cuisine is famous throughout Europe, as are Austrian beers and wines. Easy accessibility is a feature of the Austrian Alps. A great number of mountain railroads, which are partly run by electricity, allow access, without fatigue, to the heart of the Alps. The Semmering railway, which was the first mountain railroad in Europe, and the Arlberg, Brenner, and Tauern railways, built at a later period, are even now considered remarkable constructions. In addition, Austria has a record-number of 11 cable railways, which, of their class, are the most modern means of Alpine communication. These cable railways are worked in summer and winter and are capable of climbing thousands of feet in a short time, affording a pleasant and safe ride.

As a consequence of a fresh macadamizing of the roads to suit the needs of motor traffic Austria has become a very popular country with motorists. The Gaisberg-road near Salzburg is really well worth seeing, since it is the only mountain-top motor road in the Eastern Alps and has been built to comply with the most modern demands of motor traffic and motor racing. A second boldly planned mountain pass-road for motorists, which will lead over the Hohe Tauern range in the immediate neighbourhood of the Grossglockner, the highest point in the Austrian Alps (3798 metres) and which will form a new speedy and picturesque connection between Germany and Italy, is being built. Similarly a new connection between Styria and Carinthia will be built in the form of the new Packer road, which will be of great importance for international motor traffic.

Motorists may enter Austria in accordance with the international agreements if they are in possession of an International Customs Pass or triptyque or of a Carnet de passages en douane. In addition there are ten-day tickets, which make it possible for motorists who do not possess the above documents to remain for ten days in Austria. The Austrian Automobile Club and the Austrian Touring-Club publish excellent maps and guides, which are also to be had from the different automobile and touring clubs abroad.

In accordance with agreements between Austria and a large number of European and Overseas States only a valid passport

(without visa) is necessary in order to pass the frontier. These states to which their dominions and colonies may be reckoned, are: Cuba, Denmark and Iceland, Free State of Danzig, Germany, Esthonia, Finland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Uruguay.

Ample facilities, too, are provided for visitors wishing to see Austria's grand scenery from the air. Trained and certificated guides are at the disposal of mountaineers, who can get first class equipment in towns and villages near by.

Compared with the cooler atmosphere of the mountains, numerous lakes with delightful summer resorts on their shores are a charming contrast. Large up-to-date bathing-beaches with artificial sands have been laid out recently; they offer the pleasures of the sea-side and the charm of the mountains. While it is not possible to name every single lake, it should be mentioned, that the lakes of Carinthia are noted for their extraordinary warmth. As they have an average temperature of about 75° F., they allow bathing during about five months of the year.

Visitors preferring the low mountains or hills, and riverside sportsmen, will find in Austria their desires fulfilled. Certain Austrian sections of the Danube like the Strudengau, the Nibelungengau and the Wachau, are known to be the most delightful and interesting stations on the route Passau—Giurgiu to be reached by the comfortable boats of the Donau-Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (Danube Steam Navigation Co).

Austria, however, is not only famous for its landscape, but, being an old centre of civilisation, is well known for its precious treasures of art and educational and cultural institutions.

Of great educational value is a visit to the towns of Austria, travelling from Vienna to the capitals of the Federal Countries, viz. Linz, Salzburg (known for its Festivals), Innsbruck, Bregenz on the Lake of Constance, Klagenfurt, Graz, and Eisenstadt. Vienna, the seat of the Federal authorities and the foreign representatives, is renowned throughout the world as a centre of art and music. The attractions of Austria's capital are the State Opera, the Federal Play-House, grand concert halls, operetta and dramatic theatres, the State Museums, famous collections of art, universities, scientific institutions, sanatoria &c., the former Imperial Palace and other castles, the Imperial Spanish Riding School, sporting grounds,

numerous places of entertainment, horse races, and the Vienna International Fair (held twice a year, in March and September).

In Austria, sports of all kinds can be practised without difficulty: climbing and wandering in the mountains, lawn-tennis, swimming, yachting, and rowing on lakes and rivers. During winter-time the country is, so to say, transformed into one large winter sport district, affording, as a matter of course, ample opportunities for skiing, bobsleighing, ice-hockey, skating, and other sports. Lovers of shooting and fishing will likewise enjoy themselves here.

Visitors to Austria may also find entertainment at artistic and musical productions and amusements of all kinds. The "Vienna Festival Weeks", the Austrian Derby, and the well-known Salzburg musical and dramatic festivals are attended every year by a large number of foreigners.

A great number of health resorts, spas etc., provided with the most up-to-date instruments and devices, are a convenience to many thousands of visitors from every part of the globe, who come here to be treated and cured by famous Vienna physicians and surgeons. In addition, there are numerous sanatoria and holiday homes in every altitude and climate.

The organization of travel is simple, as the autonomy of the federal countries as well as the self-reliance of all persons and bodies concerned, is duly taken into consideration. The Federal Ministry of Commerce is in charge of the state-promotion of tourist traffic in Austria.

The development of Austrian tourist traffic, which showed exceedingly satisfactory results in recent years, so that Austria has become one of those countries most frequented by tourists suffered a setback in 1930 (as was the case in other countries) as a result both of the unfavourable economic conditions prevalent in Europe and America and of the extraordinary bad weather conditions during the summer. This was not so much to be noticed in the number of visitors as in their purchasing power.

The number of foreigners who stayed in Austria in 1928 was greater than in either Italy or Germany. In 1929 the number of visitors who registered here, was 4,202.638, 1,831.561 being foreigners; 19,925.000 nights were spent here by visitors, and 8,554.600 by foreigners. In 1930 the number of registered visitors was 4,221.135 of whom 1,808.868 were foreigners; the number of nights spent by visitors amounted to 19,584.100; of this total 8,415.200 nights were spent by foreigners.

THE SPREAD OF ENGLISH IN AUSTRIA.

By Professor M. C. SCHMID-SCHMIDSFELDEN (Hon. Sec., Österreichisch-Englische Gesellschaft).

Among the hopeful signs of recovery and reconstruction in Austria the growing interest taken in the study of modern languages, and of English in particular, has not been the least significant.

It would be an exaggeration to speak of an "awakening" interest, as modern languages had a safe place in the curricula of many secondary and almost all higher commercial schools of pre-war Austria. On the other hand the most superficial comparison of conditions before and after 1918 cannot but yield the impression that an enormous change has taken place, not only (perhaps even less) in the attitude of educational authorities, but in the general attitude of the whole population and especially in the valuation of the languages concerned.

It should be remembered that the structure of pre-war Austria necessitated to some extent an acquaintance with, and consequently a study of, a number of languages that were then considered essential for an officer's career, for Higher Civil Service, and for many branches of business. None, however, of these "national" languages (such as the different Slavonic tongues, Italian, and Hungarian) ever enjoyed the social status that was accorded to French in Imperial Austria. French was the second language spoken at Court, among the nobility, and in middle-class families that could afford to give their daughters and sons such private instruction as would enable them to mix successfully with those of the upper classes. Compared to that interest in French, English was not very popular. True, a few would consider an English nurse or governess vastly superior to the "mademoiselle" proudly exhibited by their neighbours; true, there were small groups of students here and there, including people from all social strata, who would proudly cast their vote for English — but they were a definite — and probably all the more enthusiastic — minority.

Schools — as has been said — included English in their curricula, but it was a matter of course that it should take second place after French (or occasionally after Latin), and no higher school in Austria would have dreamed of offering English as the only foreign language to be taught. Its value for commercial studies was more generally recognized than its role as an essential in a "liberal education" — in spite of the fact that the standard of teaching was very high and

that specialisation had helped teachers to attain a proficiency unknown in most neighbouring countries. For this special gratitude is due to the heads of the English departments in the Austrian Universities, some of whom were not to see the ripening of the harvest they had sown.

The rapid change which has been manifest in this respect in post-war Austria is not easy to account for. Major causes have co-operated with minor motives, and underneath reasoned decisions there has certainly been an undercurrent of sentimentality which can hardly be defined but whose effects can be put on record.

The wave of interest in modern languages generally that has been mentioned may be explained by the uncertainty felt by large masses as to the future of their country and of their own lives, an uncertainty which was the natural effect of a lost war and protracted and most disappointingly concluded negotiations for peace. It may have been intensified by the readiness of thousands to leave their mutilated home and make a new start abroad — and which countries could have attracted an Austrian more than those in which English was spoken and liberty and democracy were understood? It was accentuated, at first, at least, by the desire of many, now that so many social prejudices had broken down, to get their share of a "liberal education" hitherto enjoyed only by a minority. While this last motive would explain the relatively large number of people who took up French, the victory of English was decided almost from the outset.

It would be interesting to investigate what part the wonderful work of British and American relief missions to Austria played in that awakening of a nation-wide interest in the English language and in those who spoke that language. Besides thousands that have not forgotten the substantial help brought by these missionaries there are sure to be many thousands who are grateful to them for the first impetus they gave them for their English studies. One might go on tracing the strengthening of that interest in the "inflation" period, when large hosts of American and English tourists flocked to Austria, and people here began to realize that foreign visitors may be attracted by fine landscape and mountain scenery, but will only be made to feel at home when welcomed in their own language and assured that their words will be understood. Practical experience proved the soundness of studies often begun on the spur of the moment, and the success of early beginners tempted scores of others to follow their example. What better sign of the overwhelm-

ing force of the „English wave" but the fact that English classes have been introduced in schools so far away from the centres of learning as the Alpine health resorts of Kitzbühel, Zell am See and Gastein?

Nobody knows how many men and women have successfully contributed to keeping that interest alive, how many teachers of all nationalities have drawn high fees or a hard-earned pittance from giving English lessons to the continually increasing number of men and women, boys and girls eager to learn. It has been estimated that the number of teachers giving private English lessons has increased tenfold — but this can hardly be proved. What can be proved, however, is the enormous demand for English courses and classes expressed in the figures of such popular educational institutions as the "Volksheim", the "Volksbildungsverein", the "Wiener Urania", and others. The following table gives a rough idea only of the development of English in these "People's Universities" — a development held back only by limited accommodation and the limited number of efficient volunteers to undertake the work of teaching for very low fees and sometimes practically no fee at all.

ENGLISH IN ADULT SCHOOLS.
Number of Schools (Classes) and Members.

	Volksheim		Volksbildungsverein		Wiener Urania	
1913/14	1 (4)	515	1 (8)	670	—	—
1918/19	1 (4)	384	1 (9)	520	1 (2)	41
1923/24	3 (7)	1512	2 (18)	860	3 (10+11)	463[1] / 360
1929/30	5 (26)	2727[1] / 1859[2]	2 (66)	1398	6 (39+31)	1490 / 970

The first of these evening institutes to offer modern language studies was the "Volksheim", where the pioneer work of Miss A. S. Levetus called English classes into being. The Volksbildungsverein followed, in 1909. It will be noted that the "Volksheim" is still heading

[1] Figures for winter and summer term respectively.

[2] In addition to these classes for adults two English playing classes were opened by the "Volksheim" in March, 1930, which were attended by 140 children. In the winter term 1930/31 six beginners' classes had to be arranged besides one advanced course (total number of children 280).

the list, though evening classes in the other institutions have made splendid progress. It should be seen, in addition, that similar evening classes have come into existence in a great number of smaller institutions and in almost every larger town of Austria.

In this connection the splendid work of propagating the English language should be mentioned that has been accomplished by the Vienna Wireless Station, the "Ravag", since the institution of wireless English lessons in March, 1925. Professor Thomas W. MacCallum, who has now been giving these lessons for more than six years, has certainly done more than any single man or woman in Austria (and possibly more than all the school authorities taken together) to spread not only a fundamental knowledge of English throughout Austria, but also a lasting and growing interest in the language, which the broadcast word alone can no longer satisfy. The enormous success of these lessons is best illustrated by the fact that more than 20.000 copies of Mr. MacCallum's textbook ("Englisch-lernen — ein Vergnügen") were sold in less than three months, in spite of the fact that the text of the lessons was regularly printed in the official wireless magazine.

Further evidence of the wide-spread interest in everything connected with English may be found in the success of English and American books and of English plays wherever they appear. Wilde, Shaw and Galsworthy — not to mention Shakespeare — had indeed been familiar names to the Austrian playgoer before the war, and interest in their plays has not lagged since, though now they may have to share laurels with Maugham and Sherriff. Austrian boys and girls are not likely to forget the deep impression created by Mr. Galsworthy, who, in June 1929, very kindly consented to read some of his short stories and poems to them in a Vienna Secondary School — nor, one may suppose, has Mr. Galsworthy forgotten the reception they gave him and the outburst of youthful feeling that followed his reading. The English Players, who brought the original of "Journey's End" to Vienna in the winter season of 1929, were given an enthusiastic welcome, and a very hearty reception when they returned, before Easter, 1930, with "The First Mrs. Fraser" and "Juno and the Paycock".[1] English recitals have lately attracted audiences which may have filled many an Austrian actor with envy. And the windows of Viennese bookshops have been declared by many a competent visitor from England or America to contain a

[1] Their third visit (May 1931) brought "Hamlet", Shaw's "Candida", "St. Joan", and "Arms and the Man", and E. Wallace's "On the spot",

better selection of what is worthy of notice among recent publications in English than you would find in any other city on the continent. Is it to be wondered that Shaw and Galsworthy have found their translators (in the persons of Herr Trebitsch and Herr Schalit) in the Austrian metropolis?

More might be said about the innumerable English café-"clubs" that have sprung into being of late years, of the 400 members that within a few months rallied to the call of the new "Österreichisch-Englische Gesellschaft"[1] — but a more important aspect must still be treated: What has the attitude of education authorities been towards this growing demand for English?

The answer is again given in the form of official figures (for which the author is indebted to the various Landesschulräte and the Stadtschulrat für Wien).

ENGLISH IN AUSTRIAN SCHOOL CURRICULA.

Number of Schools (and Classes)[2].

1913/14.

	Secondary Schools		Higher Elementary Schools (optional only)	Training Colleges (optional only)
	compulsory	optional		
Kärnten (Carinthia)	—	1	—	—
Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	9 (27)	7 (14)	—	—
Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)	5 (13)	4 (5)	—	1
Salzburg	3 (11)	—	—	—
Steiermark (Styria)	8 (23)	3 (6)	2 (3)	—
Tirol (Tyrol)	1[3] (3)	(1[3]) (4)	—	—
Vorarlberg	—	—	—	—
Wien (Vienna)	33 (124)	5[4] (12)	—	—
	59	20	2	1

[1] Cf. p. 245.

[2] Commercial schools, in which English had a safe place even in pre-war days, have been omitted here.

[3] The same school!

[4] Including courses open to pupils of several neighbouring schools.

1930/31.

	Secondary Schools		Higher Elementary Schools (optional only)	Training Colleges (optional only)
	com-pulsory	optional		
Burgenland	—	2 (3)[4]	—	—
Kärnten (Carinthia)	0[2]	4 (11)	—	1 (1)
Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	14 (73)	11 (45)	47 (114)	1 (3)
Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)	8 (36)	5^{+3}(18)[3]	41 (111)	2 (9)
Salzburg	3 (16)	2 (6)	15 (?)	—
Steiermark (Styria)	9 (45)	5 (22)	22 (57)	3 (11)
Tirol (Tyrol)	—	4 (10)	7 (19)	2 (3)
Vorarlberg	2 (?)	4 (?)	7 (?)	—
Wien (Vienna)	43 (278)	20^{+14}(100)	50 (113)[4]	7 (28)
	79	57^{+17}	189	16

It will appear that in the Austrian schools the "Call of the English" has been clearly heard. The enormous number of higher elementary schools (Hauptschulen) that have lately adopted English as their (as a rule only) foreign language should be noted. If, in spite of this great increase, there remains room for regret, it is for the fact that neither the higher elementary schools of Vienna nor the secondary schools appear to have fully appreciated the importance, the practical value, and the popular appeal English has acquired in the course of the last ten years. Tradition — such as an exaggerated veneration for Latin as the only true foundation of higher studies — and the fear of a lack of well-trained teachers may explain this for the time being, but it may be hoped they will not be accepted by the parents as a lasting excuse. The English departments of the Austrian Universities are crowded with would-be teachers of English, who receive the most competent preparation for their work, textbooks have been

[1] As against one class in 1929/30. Remember that Burgenland is a new Austrian Province, in which no English was taught in Magyar days.

[2] One school is likely to adopt English instead of Italian in 1931/32.

[3] Small figures added indicate schools which also include a "modern side" (with compulsory English).

[4] 21 only of these (66 classes) offer a "secondary school" course of English (5 periods a week), while (47) more elementary classes (3 periods a week) exist in 29 schools.

rewritten and adapted to the needs of new types of schools, and new textbooks are being published every year, the teachers at work at present are doing their utmost — in spite of almost overwhelming economic difficulties — to keep in touch with modern developments in the English-speaking world and to keep fit for the great work the present time demands of them and the greater tasks the future is likely to demand. There is every hope that all this work will in the years to come be turned to greater advantage yet in the Austrian schools — for the benefit of the sons and daughters of those who in the recent past have realised the importance of the study of English in Austria.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOCIETIES IN VIENNA.

The following chapter of this book is devoted to the societies established in Vienna for the purpose of establishing intellectual and social relations between Austria and the English-speaking nations.

The oldest institution of this kind is the

The American Medical Association of Vienna.

Organized for the Systematic Promotion of International Post-Graduate Study.

Alserstraße 9, Vienna VIII.

Cable-Address: "AMAUS" Wien.

Telephone B-44-5-77.

Officiers for 1931: President: Dr. Harold L. Sippy, Chicago, Illinois; Vice-President: Dr. Archibald F. Laird, Yorkton, Canada; Secretary: Dr. R. E. Lee Gunning, Galesburg, Illinois; Treasurer: Dr. G. Gavin Miller, Montreal, Canada.

Executive Committee: Dr. Bertram Levinson, Syracuse, New York; Dr. Benjamin B. Adelman, Newark, New Jersey; Dr. Philip W. Shumaker, Los Angeles, California; Dr. Emanuel M. Cohen, New York; Dr. J. A. Weber, Seattle, Washington.

The following is a quotation from the Blue Book issued by the Association in 1931.

The American Medical Association of Vienna was established as a result of action taken at the Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American physicians, November 28th, 1903. At this banquet Dr. Ravold, of St. Louis, in responding to a toast, dwelt at length on the need of such a society and made a motion, which was carried, that

an organizing Committee be appointed. This committee called a meeting of all English speaking physicians at the Hotel Hammerand for Februar 6th, 1904, and at this meeting the Association was founded. Dr. Ravold was elected President and Dr. F. G. Harris of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer.

In March, 1908, Dr. F. L. Stuever, chairman of the organization committee, secured from the Statthalterei the charter of incorporation in accordance with the laws of Austria.

Dr. I. Lange, President from 1908 to 1910, created a fund for establishing permanent club rooms, founded the Library and originated the Insignia of the Association.

In recognition of these services, Dr. Amand Ravold, St. Louis Mo., Dr. I. Lange, Chicago, Ill., and Dr. F. L. Stuever, St. Louis Mo., were elected Honorary Presidents on April 15th, 1913.

At its formation, the Association had only thirty-five members: at present it numbers over seven thousand, more than two thousand having joined within the past two years.

Its latest achievement, January, 1927, is the adoption of its official organ, ARS MEDICI, published monthly in Vienna, giving abstracts and reviews of all branches of foreign medical literature, especially Viennese and German. This journal is dedicated to keeping English speaking physicians abreast of European medical discoveries and teaching. It will also give news of the American Medical Association and its activities, and by its growing circulation in the profession and particularly among our members, who having had inspiring instruction in the clinics of Vienna, are now returned to their homes and their work in America, England and all the other countries of the world, it will cement a closer bond and wider exchange of ideas and knowledge with the great Vienna investigators, whose research and experiments in many fields have brought them world recognition.

America-Austria Society (Amerikanisch-Österreichische Gesellschaft).
Secretary: c/o Wiener Bankverein, Vienna I, Schottengasse 6.

Protector: Professor Wilhelm Miklas, Federal President of the Austrian Republic; Honorary President: Gilchrist B. Stockton, American Minister to Austria; President Dr. Johann Schober, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria; Vice-Presidents: Dr. Ernest Lloyd Harris, Amer. Consul-General at Vienna and Dr. Max Wladimir Beck, President of the State Accountancy

Court and former Prime-Minister of Austria; Treasurer Mrs. Lillian Matsch-Hendrick; Secretary Dir. Robert Bettelheim.

As may be gathered from the Statutes the purpose of the Society shall be to foster friendship and understanding between Austria and the United States of America. The Society shall be strictly non-political and shall be affiliated in close cooperation with the "Austria-America Society in New York, Incorporated". The purposes of the Society shall be attained by the means at the Society's disposal, and in harmony with existing laws: (a) by encouraging social and economic intercourse; particularly shall every effort be made to extend courtesies and assistance, for the period of their stay in Austria, to citizens of the United States of America, distinguished in the fields of art, science, commerce or social affairs; (b) by any other means which directly or indirectly serve the general purposes of the Society, or facilitate the achievement of specific aims. Any natural or juridical person having an interest in the cultivation of American-Austrian relations may become a member of the Society, if proposed by a member.

Österreichisch-Englische Gesellschaft (Austro-English Society).
Vienna, I., Augustiner Bastei 6.

(Letters to be addressed: c/o Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, I., Josefsplatz 1.)

President: Albert Mensdorff-Pouilly, former Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain; Vice-Presidents: Sir Eric Phipps, British Minister to Austria, Kommerzialrat Julius Meinl, Dr. Adolf Vetter, formerly President of the Austrian State Theatres, Professor Dr. Karl Luick, Head of the English Department, University of Vienna; Hon. Sec.: Professor M. C. Schmid-Schmidsfelden.

The Austro-English Society was established in Vienna in 1928 with the object of fostering intellectual relations between the peoples of Austria and the British Empire through the study of the political and economic conditions, history, literature, and the Fine Arts of the British Empire, and by supporting all efforts which may be made in Great Britain to develop more intimate knowledge of Austria.

It is the aim of the Society to promote mutual understanding by all suitable means and by supporting all literary, scientific, and artistic activities and enterprises tending towards the same aim. A number of lectures by prominent English visitors as well as English

residents in Vienna has been arranged and Austrian and German scholars have successfully co-operated with them in spreading knowledge on different aspects of English law, politics, art, and literature. Similar lectures will remain a standing item in the work of the Society.

The Society took a leading part in planning and to some extent contributed to financing the "Austrian Economic Exhibition" opened, under the auspices of its sister organisation, the Anglo-Austrian Society in London, on March 27, 1930, at the London School of Economics.

The wide appeal of the programme of the Society — many items of which will necessarily have to wait for realisation in the future — is best illustrated by the fact that the roll of membership passed 400 in the first year and has since been continually increasing.

With the active support of the Austrian authorities, especially of the National Library, the Society has been enabled to open the

English Library (Englische Bibliothek)

(Vienna, I., Augustiner Bastei 6, open all weekdays from 4 to 7 p. m.).

The reading room gives access to about 30 periodicals and more than 1.200 volumes, most of them gifts generously contributed by members and British friends of the Society. Though starting from such small beginnings, this library, it is hoped, will become a centre of serious English studies in Austria and thus "contribute to strengthening the bonds of friendship based on mutual understanding". It is especially hoped that British authors and publishers will continue giving active support to the scheme and thus enable this institution to become a really representative Library of modern English thought.

The Society accordingly appeals to all in sympathy with its aims in Austria and the British Empire to join as members and to support its work with gifts of money and suitable literature, in particular books in English or in other languages which would be useful for the study of British life and thought in history, geography, economics, politics, law, religion, education, philosophy, literature, language and the Arts of the English speaking countries.

The Austro-American Institute of Education.

Vienna, I., Elisabethstraße 9.
(Amerika-Institut.)
Tel.-No. B-28-4-17. Cable Address: Amereduc.

The Austro-American Institute of Education was founded in 1926 under the initiative and efforts of Professor Dr. Paul L. Dengler. Its purpose is to further the cultural relations and social ties between America and Austria. It is organised with the patronage and co-operation of the Institute of International Education, New York, and the America Austria Society, Vienna.

The Institute provides services, assistance and guidance in every way to Americans in Austria; furnishing especially information concerning educational and academic matters in Austria, securing permits for educational observation, arranging introductions, planning programmes for visitors (especially for students and teachers); in short it serves as a medium of introduction for the Americans in Austria. In addition the Institute provides an Annual Summer School in English for Americans at the University of Vienna in July and August. Lectures by prominent specialists relating to the particular culture of central Europe, special courses in Music, Psychology, Education and Teaching of languages are offered. The work of the Institute also embraces an academic exchange of students between America and Austria, and an annual visitation and study group of Austrian work students, who acquaint themselves with American engineering and agricultural technique.

Likewise information on educational matters in America is provided and in conjunction with the Institute of International Education, New York, visiting professors are sent to America for the purpose of lecturing and investigation.

The scope of the organization assumes ever increasing proportions. Its information bureau conducts a very extensive correspondence.

Protector: Dr. Michael Hainisch, former President of the Austrian Republic. Honorary Presidents: Gilchrist B. Stockton, American Minister to Austria; Edgar Prochnik, Austrian Minister to the United States.

There is, in addition, an Administrative Board, consisting of seven members. Dr. Paul L. Dengler acts as Director of the Institute.

The Friend's International Centre.

Internationale Freundeszentrale in Vienna, I, Singerstraße 16/II.

Centre Committee: Emma Cadbury (Secretary), Headley and Elizabeth Horsnaill, Lily Bugbird, Christine Clement Brown. This Association is supported jointly by the Society of Friends (Quakers) in the U. S. A. and Great Britain through the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia and the Friends Service Council of London. It is the successor of the Relief Mission of the Society of Friends which came to Austria in the autumn of 1919 and carried on Relief and Reconstructive Work of various kinds until 1923 during the time of severe economic strain in Austria.

The Relief and Reconstructive Work included: Feeding of children under School Age. Support to Children's Hospitals, Clothing Depots, the Importation of cattle and other live stock, Relief to the Middle Classes and to Old People, Help to Cooperative Land Settlement Societies, the supplying of Infant Welfare Centres and other Depots with milk as well as Anti-Tuberculosis Work. The work, wherever possible, took the form of helping existing Austrian Institutions. The Funds for this Relief Work, though administered by the Society of Friends, were subscribed by a much wider circle of interested people in America and England. The Society has also helped with the support of a number of travelling Teachers in Hygiene, trained in the University Children's Hospital, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Some help is still being given to old people and a rest home has been supported during the summer months.

The Centre is glad to place what knowledge it has of Austria and its problems at the disposal of visitors and correspondents. International visitors are received in the guest rooms. The Freundesbund für internationalen Dienst, a group of Austrians and people of other nationalities, meets for lectures and discussions during all except the Summer months. English speaking clubs for young people, most of whom spent a year with foster parents in England in 1920/21, meet on every evening during the week. The English "Adult School" meets for discussions in English on Saturday evenings in our rooms. Other lectures are arranged for from time to time. A small group of people, Austrian, American and English, meets for worship after the manner of Friends every Sunday at 10.30. The Centre has also a number of connections in the Succession and Balkan States, where some Relief Work has been done in the past.

American University Women's Club of Vienna.

President: Mrs. Moritz Schlick, Vice-President: Miss Bertha Vogel, Secretary: Miss Emma Cadbury.

The American University Women's Club was established in the autumn of 1927.

The objects of the club are to further the interests of American women in Austria, to aid them to come to Vienna for the purposes of study or otherwise, to provide a club-home for residence and social intercourse and to promote international understanding, goodwill and fellowship.

Club meetings: Friday afternoons from 4—6,30 at Friends International Centre, Vienna, I, Singerstraße 16. Tea is served, small library, current magazines. Occasional lectures and musical programs.

Membership: Eligible for regular membership are 1. American women who are or have been citizens of the United States and who have completed a year's course in any American or foreign University or College, 2. American women students of equivalent standing in other cultural or scientific pursuits.

Associate membership: Open to women of other nationalities of similar cultural or scientific standing up to a certain percentage of the membership.

The American Women's Club of Vienna.

Hotel Bristol, I, Mahlerstraße 6 — Vienna, Austria.
Tel. R. 24-5-85.

Honorary Presidents: Mrs. Gilchrist B. Stockton — wife of the American Minister to Austria, Lady Phipps — wife of the British Minister to Austria. President: Mrs. Richard Guttmann. The first vice president is Mrs. Ernest Lloyd Harris — wife of the American Consul General, the second vice president is Mrs. Gardner Richardson — wife of the American Commercial Attaché.

The club is a social organization which was founded October 13, 1924, to unite more closely women of the English speaking community in Vienna. Women of American and British birth or citizenship are eligible to Active, Temporary, Student or Visiting memberships. Bridge and social meetings with tea and a programme are held weekly. The club has its own rooms in the Hotel Bristol, a reading room and lending library containing the latest books. The Secretary is at the club from 9 : 30 to 12 : 30 and 2 : 30 to 5 : 30 except Saturday 9 : 30 to 1, to give out books and be of assistance to members in any way possible.

BIOGRAPHIES OF AUSTRIAN POLITICIANS.

BAUER, Dr. Otto (Social Democrat Party), born 1881 in Vienna, writer, 1918—1919 State-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1919 Chairman of the Commission of Nationalization (Socialisation), 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat, Deputy Chairman of the Social Democrat Party Executive.

BECK, Dr. Max Wladimir, born 1856 in Vienna; President of the State Accountancy Court since 1915; had a distinguished career under the old régime; was appointed Prime Minister in 1906; his name is inseparably connected with the introduction of universal suffrage in 1906; during his term of office as Prime Minister a great part of the nationalization of the Austrian railways was completed.

BREISKY, Walter, born 1871 in Berne (Switzerland); President of the Federal Statistical Office since 1923; studied law at the University of Vienna; entered the Lower Austrian civil service in 1895; was attached to the Prime Minister's Office; 1920 State-Secretary for Home Affairs; was afterwards Vice-Chancellor until May 31, 1922; First Chief of Department of the Federal Chancellery until he was appointed President of the Statistical Office.

BURESCH, Dr. Karl (Christian Social Party); born 1878 in Groß-Enzersdorf (near Vienna); Local Governor of Lower Austria since 1922; lawyer in Groß-Enzersdorf; studied law at the University of Vienna; commenced his political career as a member of the municipal council of Groß-Enzersdorf in 1909 and was elected burgomaster of that place in 1916; elected a member of the Constituent National Assembly in 1919.

CZERMAK, Dr. Emmerich (Christian Social Party), born 1885 in Datschitz (Moravia); Federal Minister of Education from May 1929 to September 1929 and since September 1930; appointed Headmaster of the grammar-school in Hollabrunn (Lower Austria) in 1928; studied history and geography at the University of Vienna; is a member of the Lower Austrian Diet since 1921.

DEUTSCH, Dr. Julius (Social Democrat Party), born 1884 in Lackenbach (Burgenland), writer, Secretary of the Social Democrat Party; 1919—1920 State-Secretary for Military Affairs; since 1920 Parliamentary Commissioner for Military Affairs; 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat.

DINGHOFER, Dr. Franz (Great German People's Party); born 1873 in Ottensheim (Upper Austria), First President of the Supreme Court of Justice since January 1928; 1911—1928 member of the Austrian Reichsrat, National Assembly and Nationalrat; First President (Speaker) of the Nationalrat 1918 to 1926; 1926—1927 Vice-Chancellor; 1927—28 Federal Minister of Justice.

DOLLFUSS, Dr. Engelbert (Christian Social Party), born 1892 in Texing (Lower Austria), studied law and national economy at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin, served as an officer during the Great War after which he completed his studies in Germany and devoted himself to the organisation of agriculture; Secretary of the Lower Austrian Farmers' League; First Secretary of the Lower Austrian Agricultural Chamber, which he helped to found; since 1927 director of the Chamber. From October 1930 to March 1931 President of the Federal Railways; since that date Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

DUMBA, Dr. Constantin Theodor, born 1856 in Vienna, entered the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service in 1877, was attached to the missions in London, Petersburg, Rome, Bucharest, Paris; was Minister in Belgrade and Stockholm; 1913 appointed Austro-Hungarian ambassador in Washington, from where he was recalled in November 1915. President of the Austrian Section of the League of Nations Union.

EISLER, Dr. Arnold (Social Democrat Party), born 1879 in Holleschau (Moravia), lawyer; 1917—1920 member of the Municipal Council of Graz; 1918—1919 Food-Commissioner for Styria, 1918—1919 elected to the Diet of Styria, 1918—1920 member of the Local Government of Styria,

1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly, and since 1920 of the Nationalrat; 1919—1920 Under-State-Secretary for Justice; from 1919—1930 member of the Constitutional Court.

ELDERSCH, Matthias (Social Democrat Party), born 1869 in Brünn (Moravia); weaver, later clerk; member of the Austrian Reichsrat from 1901—1911; 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly, since 1920 of the Nationalrat; 1919—1920 State-Secretary for Home Affairs; from 1923 to 1930 Deputy President and since November 1930 First President (Speaker) of the Nationalrat; member of the Social Democrat Party Executive; chairman of the Workers Insurance Institution. Died suddenly April 1931.

ELLENBOGEN, Dr. Wilhelm (Social Democrat Party), born 1863 in Lundenburg (Moravia); physician; 1901 elected to Austrian Reichsrat, 1918—1920 member of the Constituent and of the Provisional National Assemblies, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; 1919—1920 Under State-Secretary and later State-Secretary for Commerce; was Chairman of the Commission of Nationalization and of the Water Power and Electricity Board, since 1891 member of the Social Democrat Party Executive.

ENDER, Dr. Otto (Christian Social Party), born 1875 in Altach (Vorarlberg), Federal Chancellor of Austria since December 1930; Local Governor of Vorarlberg from 1918 to 1930; lawyer in Bregenz; studied law in Innsbruck, Prague and Vienna; 1916 appointed director of the Local Mortgage Bank; was a member of the Constituent National Assembly and of the Bundesrat; member of the International Commission for the Rhine Regulation; President of the Vorarlberger Landes-Elektrizitäts-A. G. and of the Vorarlberger Ill-Werke-A. G.; as Local Governor he has placed Vorarlberg in a healthy financial position and has done much to further industry and to develop water power and roads; was appointed Federal Chancellor after the general election of November on December 5, 1930; his policy is to alleviate the econo-

mic crisis and to improve the situation in commercial politics; after long and difficult negotiations Dr. Ender has succeeded in settling the question of the division of the taxes between the state and the Federal Countries; Dr. Ender aims at strict economy measures which will place public finances on a still sounder basis.

FÖDERMAYR, Florian (Christian Social Party), born 1877 in Kronsdorf (Upper Austria); Federal Minister of Agriculture and Forestry from May 1929 to September 1930; land-owner in Kronsdorf; since 1919 member of the Nationalrat; President of the Upper Austrian Farmers' League; Deputy President of the Upper Austrian Agricultural Council; censor of the National Bank of Austria.

FRANK, Dr. Felix (Great German People's Party), born 1876 in Vienna; since 1925 Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Berlin; studied law at the University of Vienna; entered the judicial service and was appointed public prosecutor; 1920 elected member of the Nationalrat; 1922–1924 Vice-Chancellor.

GLÖCKEL, Otto (Social Democrat Party), born 1874 in Pottendorf (Lower Austria); 1907 elected to Austrian Reichsrat; 1915 member of the "Delegationen" (mixed parliamentary body of both the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments), 1918—1920 member of the Provisional and of the Constituent National Assemblies, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; 1918—1919 Under State-Secretary for Home Affairs; 1919—1920 Under State-Secretary for Education; since 1921 acting chairman of the Vienna Municipal School Board.

GRIMM, Dr. Ferdinand, born 1869 in Vienna; Ministerial Director of the Federal Ministry of Finance since 1925; studied law at the University of Vienna and entered the civil service in 1892; member of the staff of the Ministry of Finance since 1898; 1918—1920 Deputy State-Secretary of Finance, 1920—1921 Federal Minister of Finance.

GRUENBERGER, Dr. Alfred, born 1875 in Karlsbad (Bohemia); since 1925 Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris; entered the Austrian civil service in 1898; 1920 Minister of Public Provision; 1921 Minister of Commerce; 1922—1924 Minister of Foreign Affairs.

GÜRTLER, Dr. Alfred (Christian Social Party), born 1875 in Deutsch-Gabel (Bohemia), studied law at the universities of Prague, Graz and Czernovitz; since 1911 professor of political economy at the University of Graz; 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly; from 1920 until November 1930 member of the Nationalrat; 1921 Minister of Finance; from December 1928 until November 1930 First President (Speaker) of the Nationalrat (in succession to the present Federal President).

HAINISCH, Dr. Michael, born 1858 in Aue near Gloggnitz (Lower Austria); Federal President of the Austrian Republic from December 1920 to December 1928; from September 1929 until June 1930 Federal Minister of Commerce; studied law and political economy at Vienna, Leipzig and Berlin; entered the Austrian civil service in 1886; retired in 1890 in order to devote himself entirely to scientific studies and social work; is the owner of a model farm in the Semmering area (Lower Austria) and a distinguished writer on social, labour, and agricultural questions.

The name of Frau Marianne Hainisch, born 1839, the mother of the former Federal President, is inseparably connected with the women's movement in Austria. Frau Hainisch was the keenest advocate for the equality of rights of both sexes in Austria.

HARTLEB, Karl (Agrarian Party), born 1886 in St. Georgen near Neumarkt (Styria), land-owner; is connected with the agricultural co-operative movement and organizations of the farming industry in Styria; 1919—1927 member of the Styrian Diet; since 1927 member of the Nationalrat, Vice-Chancellor from May 1927 to April 1929; since 1929 President of the Styrian Agricultural chamber.

HEINL, Eduard (Christian Social Party), born 1880 in Vienna; Director of the Industrial Facilities Institute in Vienna; studied political economy at the University of Vienna; 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly and since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; 1921—1922 Minister of Commerce; headed the Austrian delegation at the World Economic Conference, held in Geneva in May 1927; Federal Minister of Commerce since December 1930.

HENNET, Dr. Leopold, born 1876 in Gaaden (Lower Austria), Chief of Department of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; studied law at Vienna and Prague; entered the Austrian civil service in 1907; 1921—1922 Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and (during the first half year 1922) simultaneously entrusted with the administration of foreign affairs.

HORITZKY, Dr. Ernst, born 1877 in Lundenburg (Moravia), Chief of Department of the Federal Chancellery, studied law at the Universities of Prague and Graz, 1900 entered the civil service in the Local Government of Brünn, called 1909 to the Ministry for Railways, 1913 to the Home Office and 1916 to the Prime Minister's Office, since 1923 Chief of Department of the Federal Chancellery.

HUEBER, Dr. Franz (Heimatblock), born 1894 in Gruenberg (Upper Austria), studied law at the University of Vienna, served with distinction in the War. In 1926 appointed Public Notary of Mattsee (Salzburg). Federal Minister for Justice from September to November 1930 in the Vaugoin Cabinet. Member of Parliament since November 1930.

INNITZER, Dr. Theodor, born 1875 in Weipert (Bohemia); took holy orders as a Catholic priest in 1902; received the degree of Doctor of Theology at the University of Vienna in 1906; appointed as ordinary professor for bible research at the same University in 1913; 1928—1929 Rector of the University of Vienna; Federal Minister of Social Administration from September 1929 to September 1930.

JUCH, Dr. Otto, born 1876 in Kirchbichl (Tyrol); studied law at the University of Innsbruck; entered the financial civil service in 1909; was attached to the Finance Authority (Finanz-Prokuratur) in Trieste and afterwards joined the staff of the Ministry of Finance; signed the Relief Debt Agreement, London June 1928; was the second delegate of Austria at the Hague Conference, 1930; Federal Minister of Finance since September 1929.

KERNMAYER, Ferdinand (Agrarian Party), born 1884 in Glantschach (Carinthia); Local Governor of Carinthia since January 1931; after leaving school managed his father's estate; 1918—1921 member of the Provisional Local Assembly; 1923—1927 and 1929 — early 1931 member of the Carinthian Diet and Local Government; 1927—1930 member for Carinthia in the Bundesrat.

KIENBÖCK, Dr. Victor (Christian Social Party), born 1873 in Vienna; lawyer in Vienna; served in the Great War as an officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army, was made a prisoner of war in Serbia in December 1914; 1918 elected a member of the municipal council of Vienna; Minister of Finance in the first government headed by Dr. Seipel from November 1922 until November 1924; under his first term of office the financial and monetary reconstruction of Austria was carried through; was re-elected Federal Minister of Finance in October 1926 and resigned in April 1929.

KOLLMANN, Josef (Christian Social Party), born in 1868 in Laibach (Yugoslavia), burgomaster of Baden, near Vienna; 1919 member of the Constituent National Assembly; since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; Federal Minister of Finance from January to October 1926.

KRAFT, Emil (Great German People's Party), merchant, born 1865 in Vienna; member of the Austrian Reichsrat 1911—1918 and of the Nationalrat 1920—1923; Federal Minister of Commerce 1922—1923.

LEMISCH, Dr. Arthur (Agrarian Party), born 1865 in St. Veit (Carinthia); from 1927 to 1930 Local Governor of

Carinthia; great land-owner in Kölnhof near St. Veit. Was a member of the Carinthian Diet from 1897 to 1927; member of the Reichsrat from 1900 to 1907; 1918—1919 Local Governor of Carinthia.

LUDWIG, Eduard, born 1883 in Persenbeug (Lower Austria), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Chief of the Federal Press Department of the Federal Chancellery since 1920; studied law at the University of Vienna, was a journalist before he entered, in 1918, the Austrian civil service; acted as expert at the International Press Conference summoned by the League of Nations in 1927; Austrian High Commissioner at the International Press Exhibition, Cologne, 1928.

MATAJA, Dr. Heinrich (Christian Social Party), born 1877 in Vienna; lawyer; 1910 member of the Municipal Council of Vienna; 1913—1918 member of the Reichsrat; 1918 member of the Provisional and Constituent National Assemblies and member of the Nationalrat. 1918—1919 State-Secretary for Home Affairs; 1924—1926 Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs.

MENSDORFF-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, Albert, second cousin to the late King Edward VII., born 1861, entered the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service in 1884, was attached to the embassies in Paris, London and Petersburg; last Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at the Court of St. James 1904—1914; in 1917, during the Great War, Mensdorff negotiated in Switzerland with General Smuts about peace possibilities. 1920—1927 delegate of the Austrian Republic at the League of Nations.

MIKLAS, Wilhelm (Christian Social Party), born 1872 in Krems (Lower Austria); elected Federal President of the Austrian Republic in December 1928, in succession to Dr. Hainisch; studied philosophy at the University of Vienna; since 1895 professor at various grammar-schools; was appointed headmaster of the grammar-school in Horn (Lower Austria); retired in 1924; being a leading authority in educational and school questions, the present Federal President was for

years a member of the Lower Austrian School Board; member of the Reichsrat from 1907 to 1918 and of the Lower Austrian Diet from 1908 to 1920; 1918—1919 member of the Provisional and Constituent National Assemblies; 1919—1920 State-Secretary for Education; since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; 1923-1928 First President (Speaker) of the Nationalrat.

MITTELBERGER, Dr. Josef (Christian Social Party), born 1879 in Götzis (Vorarlberg); Federal Minister of Finance from May to September 1929; studied Germanic literature at the University of Innsbruck; appointed professor at the grammar-school of Bregenz (Vorarlberg) in 1910; 1918 member of the Provisional Diet of Vorarlberg and since 1919 member of the Local Government of Vorarlberg; financial reporter to that body.

PETER, Franz, born 1866 in Eger (Bohemia); appointed Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chancellery in January 1926; entered the Austro-Hungarian consular service in 1890 and was attached to consulates in the Near East (Alexandria, Beirut, Smyrna); since 1899 attached to the Foreign Office in Vienna; lecturer at the Consular Academy, Vienna; 1906 appointed professor of consular affairs and maritime law at the same Academy.

RAMEK, Dr. Rudolf (Christian Social Party), born 1881 in Teschen; lawyer in Salzburg; served during the Great War in the Austro-Hungarian artillery; 1919 member of the Constituent National Assembly; since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; 1919—1920 State-Secretary of Justice; 1921 Federal Minister for Home Affairs; from November 1924 to October 1926 Federal Chancellor of Austria; under his chancellorship the reconstruction work commenced by his predecessor Dr. Seipel and the constitutional framework were successfully terminated; Second President of the Nationalrat since December 1930.

REDLER, Dr. Ferdinand (Christian Social Party), born 1876 in Bregenz (Vorarlberg); lawyer in Feldkirch; 1918—

1930 Landesstatthalter (Deputy Local Governor) and since December 1930 Local Governor of Vorarlberg in succession to Federal Chancellor Dr. Ender; substitute member of the International Commission for the Rhine Regulation.

REHRL, Dr. Franz (Christian Social Party), born 1890 in Salzburg; Local Governor of the Federal Country of Salzburg since 1922; studied law at the University of Vienna; entered the civil service of Salzburg; member of the Diet of Salzburg since 1918; 1919—1922 Deputy Local Governor of Salzburg; member of the Bundesrat (Federal Council) since 1920.

REISCH, Dr. Richard, born 1866 in Vienna; President of the National Bank of Austria (since its foundation in 1922); served in the Ministry of Finance from 1891 to 1910; 1906 lecturer and since 1910 professor at the University of Vienna; joined the directorial staff of the Allgemeine Oesterreichische Bodencreditanstalt in 1910; 1919—1920 Minister of Finance; was afterwards elected DeputyPresident of the Bodencreditanstalt until he was appointed President of the National Bank; an internationally acknowledged authority in monetary, financial and accountancy matters.

RENNER, Dr. Karl (Social Democrat Party), born 1870 in Unter-Tannowitz (Moravia); First President (Speaker) of the Nationalrat since April 1931 in succession to the late Matthias Eldersch. 1907 elected to Austrian Reichsrat, 1918—1920 member of the Provisional and of the Constituent National Assemblies, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat, 1919—1920 State-Chancellor (as the office of the present "Federal-Chancellor" or Prime Minister was then termed), 1920 in addition State-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; 1919 head of the Austrian Delegation at Saint-Germain; President of the Austrian Co-operative Alliance; founded the Workers' Bank; 1926 member of the International Union for Social Progress; member of the Social-Democrat Party Executive.

RESCH, Dr. Josef (Christian Social Party), born 1880 in Vienna; from 1924 to 1929 and from December 1930 to April 1931

Federal Minister for Social Administration; studied law at the University of Vienna; 1903 joined the staff of the Workers Accident Insurance Institution, Vienna; was appointed director of that institution; 1919—1920 State-Secretary for Social Administration; member of the Nationalrat from 1919 to 1923.

RINTELEN, Dr. Anton (Christian Social Party), born 1876 in Graz; from 1919 to 1926 and since 1928 Local Governor of Styria; since 1911 professor of civil procedure at the University of Graz; 1918 member of the Provisional Local Assembly of Styria; member of the Nationalrat; 1926 Federal Minister of Education;

ROLLER, Dr. Julius (Great German People's Party), born 1862 in Thomigsdorf near Landskron (Bohemia); 1907—1919 member of the Austrian Reichsrat and Constituent National Assembly; 1918—1919 State-Secretary of Justice; President of the Supreme Court of Justice 1919—1927; 1920 State-Secretary and then Federal Minister of Justice.

SCHLEGEL, Dr. Josef (Christian Social Party), born 1869 in Schönlinde (Bohemia); studied law at the University of Vienna and entered the Austrian judicial service in 1893; had a long parliamentary career during the old régime as a member of the Reichsrat from 1901 to 1918; since 1902 member of the Upper Austrian Diet; Deputy Local Governor of Upper Austria from 1919 to 1927 and Local Governor since 1927.

SCHMITZ, Richard (Christian Social Party), born 1885 in Müglitz (Moravia), writer and political organizer; served in the Great War as an officer in the Austro-Hungarian artillery; 1918 member of the Municipal Council of Vienna; since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; 1922—1924 Federal Minister for Social Administration; from October 1926 to April 1929 Federal Minister of Education; from September 1930 to December 1930 Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Social Administration.

SCHOBER, Dr. Johann, born 1874 in Perg (Upper Austria); Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs since December 1930; since June 1918 President of the Viennese Police; studied law at the University of Vienna; entered the police service in Vienna in 1898; re-organized the police in the post-war period; Federal Chancellor from June 1921 to May 1922 and from September 1929 to September 1930; his second chancellorship is inseparably connected with the Constitutional Amendment Act, 1929, and the Second Hague Conference, January 1930, when Dr. Schober succeeded in freeing Austria unconditionally from her reparation liabilities; is an internationally recognised authority on police affairs and was elected President of the International Commission of Criminal Police (Headquarters in Vienna); promoted to the honorary degrees of Doctor at the Universities of Vienna, of Graz and the University for Engineering of Graz.

SCHREINER, Anton (Christian Social Party), born 1873 in Neudörfl a. d. Leitha (Burgenland); Local Governor of the Burgenland 1928—1929 and since 1930; served as an officer until 1901 and later during the Great War (1914—1918); owns an estate and brickworks in Walbersdorf (Burgenland); elected member of the Diet of the Burgenland in 1927.

SCHÜLLER, Dr. Richard, born 1870 in Brünn (Moravia); Chief of Department of the Federal Chancellery (Foreign Affairs) and Professor at the University of Vienna; studied law at the University of Vienna; entered the Austrian civil service in 1898; was a member of the Austrian Delegation sent to Saint Germain (1919); carried on most of the commercial negotiations between the Austrian Republic and foreign countries for the past eleven years; member of the Economic Council of the League of Nations since 1927.

SCHUMY, Vinzenz (Agrarian Party), born 1878 in Saak (Carinthia); Deputy Local Governor of Carinthia since January 1931; Vice-Chancellor from May to September 1929; Federal Minister for Home Affairs from September 1929

to September 1930; studied at the Polytechnic High-School of Zürich and the University for Agriculture and Forestry of Vienna; entered the Carinthian civil service in 1905; 1918 member of the Provisional Local Diet and Local Government of Carinthia; member of the Austrian Delegation sent to Saint Germain in 1919; 1919—1920 organized preparations for the Carinthian plebiscite (October 10, 1920); 1923—1927 Local Governor of Carinthia; Leader of the Landbund (Agrarian Party).

SCHÜRFF, Dr. Hans (Great German People's Party), born 1875 in Mödling (Lower Austria); Federal Minister for Justice from December 1930 to May 1931; since 1911 member of the Austrian Reichsrat, National Assembly and Nationalrat, member of the Diet of Lower Austria 1918—1920; Federal Minister of Commerce and Trade from May 1923 to September 1929; Burgomaster of the town of Mödling 1929—1930; Leader of the Großdeutsche Volkspartei (Great German People's Party).

SCHUSTER, Dr. Friedrich, born 1863 in Vienna; Federal Minister of Commerce and Trade from June to September 1930; 1901 appointed Director General of the Witkowitzer Bergbau- und Eisenhüttengewerkschaft (Mining-and Iron-Works in Witkowitz); since 1926 Deputy-president of the Chamber of Commerce, Trade and Industry in Graz.

SEIPEL, Msgr. Dr. Ignaz (Christian Social Party), born 1876 in Vienna; took holy orders as a Catholic priest in 1899 and received the degree of Doctor of Theology at the University of Vienna in 1903; appointed professor of Moral Theology at Salzburg in 1909 and at the University of Vienna in 1917; was a member of the last Austrian Government appointed by Emperor Charles in October 1918; 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; Federal Chancellor from May 1922 until November 1924. Dr. Seipel's name is inseparably connected with the League of Nations' Austrian Reconstruction Scheme,

signed by him in October 1922 at Geneva; after Dr. Ramek's resignation in October 1926 Dr. Seipel was re-elected Federal Chancellor. He resigned in April 1929. Visited the United States in summer 1926 on the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress held in Chicago; Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs from September to December 1930; promoted to the honorary degree of Doctor of Law of the University of Vienna in May 1931.

SEITZ, Karl (Social Democrat Party), born 1869 in Vienna; 1902 member of the Diet of Lower Austria, since 1901 member of the Austrian Reichsrat; 1918 Deputy President of that body; 1918—1919 member of the Provisional National Assembly, President of that legislative body and member of the State-Council; 1919—1920 member of the Constituent National Assembly; since 1920 member of the Nationalrat, 1919—1920 President of the Nationalrat entrusted with the functions of President of the Austrian Republic; since 1923 Burgomaster and Local Governor of Vienna; Leader of the Sozialdemokratische Partei (Social Democrat Party).

SEVER, Albert (Social Democrat Party), born 1867 in Zagreb (Yugoslavia); paper-mill worker, later clerk, 1909 member of the Diet of Lower Austria, 1911 elected to Austrian Reichsrat, 1918—1920 member of the Provisional and of the Constituent National Assemblies, since 1920 member of the Nationalrat, 1918 Deputy Local Governor and 1920 Local Governor of Lower Austria; member of the Social Democrat Party Executive.

SLAMA, Dr. Franz (Great German People's Party), born 1885 in Brünn (Moravia); lawyer in Wels. 1924 elected a member of the Municipal Council of Wels; from 1925 to 1930 member of the Diet of Upper Austria; Federal Minister of Justice from July 1928 to September 1930.

SRBIK, Dr. Heinrich, born 1878 in Vienna; studied history at the University of Vienna; 1904 appointed Assistant to the Institute for the Research of Austrian History; 1912—1917 Professor of History in the University of Graz; since 1922 Professor for Universal History at

the University of Vienna; member of Austrian Academy of Science; Federal Minister of Education from September 1929 to September 1930.

STARHEMBERG, Ernst Rüdiger (Heimatblock), born 1899 in Efferding (Upper Austria); studied at the Universities of Innsbruck and Munich; in recent years he has been especially active in the course of the Austrian Home Defence Movement; Federal Minister for Home Affairs from September to December 1930; was elected member of the Nationalrat in November 1930, but laid down his mandate at the end of January 1931.

STRAFFNER, Dr. Sepp (Great German People's Party), born 1875 in Goisern (Upper Austria); 1918—1919 member of the Provisional Local Assembly and Diet of Tyrol; 1919—1923 member of the Constituent National Assembly and of the Nationalrat; 1925/27 member of the Tyrol Diet and since 1927 of the Nationalrat; since December 1930 Third President (Deputy Speaker) of the Nationalrat.

STREERUWITZ, Ernst (Christian Social Party), born 1874 in Mies (Bohemia); entered the military service and was four years a commissioned officer; afterwards pursued technical and legal studies and joined the board of directors of two textile concerns; served during the Great War in the Austro-Hungarian army; since 1923 member of the Nationalrat; Federal Chancellor from May to September 1929; President of the Chamber of Commerce in Vienna since 1930.

STUMPF, Dr. Franz (Christian Social Party), born 1876 in Sablat (Bohemia); Local Governor of Tyrol; professor of mathematics and physics; 1907 member of the Austrian Reichsrat; since 1908 member of the Diet of Tyrol; 1919 member of the Constituent National Assembly, Deputy Governor of Tyrol since 1920 and Local Governor since 1921.

THALER, Andreas (Christian Social Party), born 1883 in Oberau (Tyrol). Federal Minister for Agriculture and Forestry from January 1926 to April 1929 and from September 1930 to March 1931; land-owner (farmer); since 1924

member of the Diet of Tyrol; made a tour to South America in summer 1928 in order to study agrarian and emigration conditions.

THULLNER, Johann, born 1880 in Jannegg (Burgenland); priest; member of the Diet of the Burgenland; Local Governor of the Burgenland 1929—1930.

ÜBELHÖR, Dr. Franz, born 1870 in Vienna, Chief of Department of the Federal Chancellery; studied law at the University of Vienna, entered the civil service in 1898, called 1902 to the Ministry for Railways and 1909 to the Prime Minister's Office, since 1923 First Chief of Department of the Federal Chancellery.

VAUGOIN, Carl (Christian Social Party), born 1873 in Vienna; entered the military service and served as a commissioned officer in the former Austro-Hungarian army; retired after six year's service and turned to politics; commenced his political career as a member of the Municipal Council of Vienna in 1912; during the War he served in the Austro-Hungarian army; since 1920 member of the Nationalrat; Vice-Chancellor from September 1929 to September 1930 and Federal Chancellor from September to December 1930; Federal Minister for Military Affairs from April to October 1921 and since May 1922; has re-organized the Austrian army thus contributing to a great extent to the reconstruction of Austria of to-day; Leader of the Christlichsoziale Partei (Christian Social Party).

WABER, Dr. Leopold (Great German People's Party), born 1875 in Mährisch-Neustadt. Third President (Deputy Speaker) of the Nationalrat from 1926 to 1930; since 1911 member of the Austrian Reichsrat, National Assembly and Nationalrat. 1918—1919 Deputy-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; 1921—1922 Federal Minister for Home Affairs and Education; 1922—1923 Federal Minister of Justice; Vice-Chancellor 1924—1926.

WINKLER, Ing. Franz (Agrarian Party), born 1887 in Böhmisch-Leipa (Bohemia); Federal Minister for Home Affairs since December 1930; after the completion of his

agricultural studies and some years devoted to agricultural practice he entered the Agricultural Service, first of Tyrol, then of Styria; after the war he was actively engaged in the foundation and organisation of the Agrarian Party, of the Styrian section of which he was made Deputy President in 1927; elected in 1920 to the Styrian Diet; was a member of the Local Government, where he held various important posts; elected November 1930 to the Nationalrat.

INDEX.

Abbrevations: l. = legation (s).
c. = consulate (s).
A. = Austria or Austrian.
f. t. = foreign trade.

Academy of Science 81.
Aden, c. 43.
Administrative Court 25.
Adult education 81.
Aerodromes in A. 115.
Agrarian Party 12.
Agricultural Corporations 145.
Agricultural Produce Markets 131.
Agriculture 139.
Air mails 115
Air Traffic in A. 113—116.
Albania 40, 52.
Alexandria, c. 44.
Algiers, c. 45.
Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft 133.
America-Austria Society 224.
American Medical Association of Vienna 243.
American University Women's Club of Vienna 249.
American Women's Club of Vienna 249.
Amsterdam, c. 48.
Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle (Official News Agency) 227.
Arbitration, Market Courts of 128.
Arbitration Tribunals 171.
Argentina:
l., c. 40, 52.
emigration to 61.
f. t. 159.
Army, The Austrian Federal 62.
Ars Medici (English-written magazine in Vienna) 233.
Art in Austria 199.
Art Industry 202—206.
Athens, l., c. 46.
Auslandsbund, Österr. 60.
Australia (emigration) 61,
f. t. 159.
Austria after the War 7—17.
Austria in the Past 5—7.
Austrian Government International Loan, 1930, flotation and proceeds 94.
Austrians abroad 59.
Austrian National Bank, Statutes of the 99.
Austro-American Institute of Education 247.
Austro-English Society 245.
Authors, A. 201.
Aviation 113.

Babenbergs 5.
Balance of payments 161.
Bank of issue 95.
Banking in A. 117—124.
Barcelona, c. 50.
Basel, c. 50.
Bauer, Dr. 250.
Beck, Dr. 250.

Belfast, c. 42.
Belgium 41, 52.
Berlin, l. 45, c. 45.
Birmingham, c. 42.
Boarding Schools 77.
Bolivia 41, 52.
Bombay, c. 43.
Boundary lines of A. 1.
Bradford, c. 42.
Brazil:
l., c. 41, 52.
emigration to 61.
f. t. 159.
Breisky 250.
Brewery industry A. 154.
British Commonwealth of Nations.
A. diplomatic and cons. repres. 42.
British dipl. and cons. repr. 52.
A. foreign trade with 159.
Budget, figures of the 90.
Buenos Aires, l. 40.
Building industries in A. 153.
Bulgaria 43, 52.
Bundeskanzleramt (Federal Chancellery) 27.
Bundesländer (Federal Countries), constitutional position 19.
Bundesrat (Federal Council) 23.
Bundesversammlung (Federal Assembly) 24.
Buresch, Dr. 250.
Burgenland 1, 4, 25, 34, 65, 135, 175.
Business results of A. banks 122.

Cables, long-distance in Austria 105.
Cairo, l. 44, c. 44.
Canada:
A. emigration 61.
foreign trade 159.
Capital Expenditure 89.
Carinthia (Kärnten) 1, 4, 15, 135, 176, 209.
Carnuntum (excavations) 195.
Chambers of Agriculture 145.
Chambers of Commerce 171.
Chambers of Labour 179.
Charles, Emperor 7, 31.
Chemical industries in A. 151, 153, 154, 156.
Chicago, c. 50.
Chile 43, 53.
f. t. 159.
China:
l., c. 43, 53.
f. t. 159.
Christian Social Party 12.
Christlichsoziale Partei 12.
Civil Proceedings 68.
Cleveland, c. 50.
Clothing industries in A. 154.
Cologne, c. 45.
Conscription 64.
Constantinople, l. 50.
Constituent National Assembly 8.
Constitution of A. 18—27.
,, Reform of the 10.
Constitutional Amendment Act 1929: Principal innovations 18, 19.
Constitutional Court 25.
Court of Accounts 26.
Courts of Appeal 69.
Commercial Associations 171.
,, Intelligence 5, 171.
,, negotiations 158.
,, policy of A. 156.
,, Samples 170.

Commercial Travellers 170.
Commodity Markets 128.
Copenhagen, c. 44.
Cork, c. 42.
Crafts Associations 172.
Credit-Anstalt, Österreichische 16.
Credit-Institut für öffentliche Unternehmungen 120.
Criminal Proceedings 70.
Crops, value of A. crops 140.
Cuba 44, 53.
Customs Approximation, Austro-German 16, 17, 159.
Czechoslovakia 44, 53, 159.
Czermak, Dr. 250.

Daily newspapers of A. (list) 228.
Danube-Federation 35.
Danzig 44.
Denmark 44, 53.
Deutsch, Dr. 251.
Defence, National 62.
Development of Air Traffic in A. 115.
Development of A. economics 82—88.
Dinghofer, Dr. 251.
Disarmament in Austria 62.
Dollfuß, Dr. 251.
Dublin, c. 42.
Dumba, Dr. 251.
Dürnstein 194.
Dutch East India (emigration) 61, f. t. 159.

Economic Commission 11.
  Report of the 11.
Economic history of A. 82—88.
Economic policy of the State 88.
Economic relations with other states, development of A. 159.
Edinburgh, c. 42.
Education in A. 73—82.
Egypt l., c. 44, 53 (emigration) 61.
Eight-hours working day 175.
Eisler, Dr. 251.
Eldersch 252.
Elections, General 12.
Electricity:
  electric traction of railways 112.
  generation (super power stations) 136.
  legislation 138.
  export 139.
Elementary and Secondary Schools 73—78.
Ellenbogen, Dr. 252.
Emigrants, occupations of 61.
Emigration from A. 59, 61.
Emission business 127.
Ender, Dr. 13, 252.
English in schools 239, 241.
English library 246.
Exchanges 130, 131.
Executive power 27.
Exhibitions 171.
Export taxes 169.

Fairs 173.
Far East, A. trade with the 165.
Federal Chancellery 27.
  „ Constitution 8.
  „ Countries 1.
  „ Finance Act, amendment of the 13.
  „ President 10, 21.
  „ Press Department 227.
Finland 44, 54.
Födermayr 253.
Foreign affiliations of A. banks 123.

Foreign business of A. banks 123.
„ policy of A. 28—39.
„ trade figures 1926 to 1930 160, 161.
„ trade service 172.
Forestry 139.
France l., c. 45, 54.
Francis Joseph, Emperor 7.
Frank, Dr. 253.
Freedom of Labour 177.
Friend's International Centre 248.
Fruit-growing 142.
Fundamental laws 24.

Galleries 216.
Gas industry in A. 153.
Gastein 191.
Gendarmery 65.
General elections 12.
Geneva Protocol 35.
Germany 45, 54.
Glasgow, c. 42.
Glöckel 253.
Gold exchange standard 98.
„ holding of National Bank 98.
„ refinery (Mint) 100.
Gothenburg, c. 50.
Government Programme of Federal Chancellor Dr. Ender's Cabinet 13.
Graz 197.
Grain Markets in A. 132.
Great Britain f. t. 159.
Great German People's Party 12.
Greece 46, 54.
Grimm, Dr. 253.
Großdeutsche Volkspartei 12.
Großglockner 198.
Grünberger, Dr. 254.
Gürtler, Dr. 254.

Habana 44.
Habsburgs 5, 6, 7.
The Hague, l. 48.
Hague Conference 37.
Hainisch, Dr. 254.
Hainisch (Frau Marianne) 254.
Hartleb 254.
Heimatblock 12.
Heinl 255.
Helsingfors, c. 44.
Hennet, Dr. 255.
History, A.'s political 5—17.
Holy See 46, 55.
Home Defence Movement 12.
Hongkong, c. 43.
Horitzky, Dr. 255.
Hospitals 184.
House-building, Promotion Act 120.
Hueber, Dr. 255.
Hull, c. 42.
Hungary 46, 55, 159.
Hypothekenanstalten 125.

Improvement of postal and telegraph service 104.
India, f. t. 159.
Industries A. 146—156.
Innitzer, Msgr. Dr. 255.
Innsbruck 190.
Insurance of export credits 88.
International Government Loan 11.
Investments 89, 94.
Irish Free State, f. t. 159.
Iron industry 155.
Ischl 193.
Italy 47, 55.

Japan 47, 5,
f. t. 159.

Jerusalem, c. 43.
Juch, Dr. 256.

Kernmayer 256.
Kienböck, Dr. 256.
Kitzbühel 191.
Klagenfurt 198.
Kollmann 256.
Kraft 256.

Labour 175—181.
Lakes in A. 3.
Landbund für Österreich 12.
Landesregierung (Local Government 27.
Landscape the A. 186.
Landtag (Diet) 23, 24.
Lake of Constance 189.
Latin America, A. trade with 167.
Latvia 47, 55.
Lausanne, c. 50.
Law-Courts, Organisation and Precedure 68.
League of Nations dipl. repr. 47.
League of Nations' Loan, employment of the 93.
League of Nations' Scheme (Reform Plan) 90.
Leather industries in A. 154, 156.
Legislative power 19, 22.
Lemisch, Dr. 256.
Libraries 222.
Lienz 190.
Light and power industries in A. 153.
Linz 193.
Liverpool, c. 42.
Live-stock industry 142.
Loan, A. Government International, 1930 94.
Local Governors 17.
London, l. 42.
  railway agency 113.
Long term credits 162.
Lower Austria (Niederösterreich) 1, 15, 135, 172.
Ludwig 257.

Machinery industries in A. 153.
Madrid, c. 50.
Magnesite 134.
Maria Theresa 6.
Maria Theresa thalers 100.
Market Courts of Arbitration 128.
Marseille, c. 45.
Mataja, Dr. 257.
Medical Health Officers 182.
Melbourne, c. 43.
Melk Abbey 194.
Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein 257.
Metal-working industries in A. 153, 155.
Mexico-City, c. 48.
Mexico:
  emigration 61.
  foreign trade 159.
Mid-European Commerce of A. 163.
Miklas, Federal President, 10, 257.
Milan, c. 47.
Military Forces of A. 63.
Milk production 142.
Minerals in A. 133.
Mining industry in A. 115, 153, 155.
Minorities of foreign nationals in A. 4.
Mint 100.
Mittelberger, Dr. 258.

Montreal, c. 43.
Mortgage Institutions in Austria 124
Most-favoured-nation treaties 157.
Motor-car industry in A. 153.
Mukden, c. 43.
Munich, c. 46.
Museums 216.
Music in A. 206.
Musical life in A. 209.

Naples, c. 47.
National Bank of Austria 95.
National Council 8.
National Economic Block 12.
National Library 223.
Nationaler Wirtschaftsblock und Landbund (Führung Doktor Schober) 12.
Nationalrat (National Council) 23.
Natural Resources 132.
Netherlands 48, 56.
New York, c. 51.
New Zealand 159.
Norway 48, 56.

Occupation (census) 4.
Official Fair Service 173.
Oslo, c. 48.
Ottawa, c. 43.

Paper, printing and publishing industries 153.
Paris, l. 45, railway agency 113.
Parties, political 12.
Passport Visas 235.
Persia 49, 57.
Peru 49, 57.
Peter 258.
Philippine Islands 159.
Phipps, Sir Eric, British Minister to A. 227, 245.
Plymouth, c. 42.
Poland 49, 57.
Police 65, 66, 67.
Political History of A. 5—17.
Political Parties 12.
Population, Austria's 1, 3, 4.
Port Said, c. 44.
Portugal 49, 57.
Post Office Savings Bank 116, 117.
Postal and Telegraph Service 101—105.
Press 225—233.
Press, circulation 226.
Press correspondents (Organisations) 227.
Press Department, Federal 227.
Produce Markets, Agricultural 131.
Promotion of Capital Investments, Act for the 88.
Provisional National Assembly 7.
Public Finances 89.
Public Health Administration 181.
Public Schools 77.

Railway Agencies, A. abroad 113.
Railways, Austrian Federal R. 109—113.
Ramek, Dr. 258.
Rationalisation of industrial production 148.
Reconstruction Loan, A.:
terms of issue 83.
employment of proceeds 93.
Reconstruction Scheme 9, 84, 85.
Redler, Dr. 258.
Religious Denominations in A. 72, 73.

Rehrl, Dr. 259.
Rejkjavik, c. 46.
Reisch, Dr. 259.
Relief Credits 84.
Renner, Dr. 259.
Rent Act 88.
Resch, Dr. 259.
Rintelen, Dr. 260.
Rio de Janeiro, l. 41.
Roller 260.
Rome, l., c. 47, railway agency 113.
Rotterdam, c. 48.
Rubber industries in A. 154.

Saint-Germain, Treaty of 8.
Salzburg 3, 170, 214.
Salzburg (City) 192.
Salzkammergut 193.
Savings Banks in Austria 120, 124, 126.
Schilling currency 95.
Schlegel, Dr. 260.
Schmitz 260.
Schober, Dr. 261.
School of Art Industry 205.
Schreiner 261.
Schüller, Dr. 261.
Schumy, Ing. 261.
Schuster, Dr. 262.
Schürff, Dr. 262.
Science in A. 199.
Second Hague Conference 11.
Seipel, Msgr. Dr. 262.
Seitz 263.
Semmering 196.
Sever 263.
Shanghai, c. 43.
Sheffield, c. 42.
Siam, f. t. 159.
Situation, geographical of A. 1—3.
Slama, Dr. 263.
Social Democrat Party 12.
Social insurance 175.
„ legislation 175.
Southampton, c. 42.
Southern Carinthia, plebiscite 30.
Soviet-Republics, Union of 50, 58.
Sozialdemokratische Partei 12.
Spain 50, 58.
Sport in A. 236.
Srbik, Dr. 263.
Stambul-Ankara, l. 50.
Starhemberg 264.
State Mortgage Institutions 125.
Stock and Commodity Markets 128.
Stock Exchange in Vienna 128.
Stockholm, l., c. 50, railway agency 113.
Stockton, G. B., American Minister to Austria 228, 249.
Straffner, Dr. 264.
Streeruwitz 264.
Stumpf, Dr. 264.
Styria (Steiermark) 1, 15, 135, 175, 210.
Sugar beet 141.
Sugar industries 154.
Super power stations 136.
Sweden 50, 58.
Switzerland 50, 58, 159.

Tariff policy 158.
Tariff treaties 157.
Tauern Mountains 190.
Telephone service 103.
Textile industries 135, 156.
Thaler 264.
Theatres of Vienna 210.
Thullner 265.

Tientsin, c. 43.
Timber:
  exports and imports 144.
  industries in A. 154.
  resources 144.
Tokio, c. 47.
Tobacco Monopoly 105—109.
Tobacco Monopoly, net profits of the 109.
Tourist Traffic in A. 236.
Trade Unions 178.
Treaty of Saint-Germain 28.
Trieste, c. 47.
Turkey 50, 58.
  emigration 61.
  f. t. 159.
Tyrol 1, 15, 135, 168, 211.

Übelhör 265.
Unemployment insurance 176.
United States of America:
  diplomatic and cons. repr. 50, 58.
  emigration 61.
  f. t. 159.
Universities in A. 79.
Upper Austria (Oberösterreich) 1, 15, 135, 171, 211.
Uruguay 51, 59.

Value of Crops 140.
Vaugoin, 265.
Vienna 1, 15, 135, 153, 173, 207—209.
Vienna International Fair 173.
Vienna Stock Exchange 128.
Vorarlberg 1, 15, 135, 168, 212.

Waber, Dr. 265.
Wachau 194.
Wages in A. 181.
Wanderungsamt, Österr. 60.
Washington, l. 50.
Water Power in A. 135.
Wiener Werkstätte 204.
Wiener Zeitung (The Vienna Gazette) 227.
Wine-growing in A. 142.
Winkler 265.
Wood and Wood-working industry 156.
Works Committees 176.
Wortley Montague (Lady Mary) 212.

Yugoslavia 51, 59, f. t. 159.

Zell am See 191.
Zürich, c. 50.

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